THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 14

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$6.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	16.00	25.00	[illegible]
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN.
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76,-1y. B & W

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf B & W

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 16,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —28

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13 500,000
Lancanshire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '67-3m J w co Washington, D. C.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 30 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October J W & Co.

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.
HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery,
Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVERCOMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at nightwhen undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.
Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,
SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" plase state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye ?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by useing

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Reinstate the Human Hair in all its youthful color, lustre, softness and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Ju 23,'76,-1y.

Poetical.

WHISTLING IN HEAVEN.

You're surprised that I ever should say so?
Just wait till the reason I've given
Why I say I sha'n't care for the music,
Unless there is whistling in heaven;
Then you'll think it no very great wonder,
Nor so strange, nor so bold a conceit,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40;
We had come from our far Eastern home
Just in season to build us a cabin,
Ere the cold of the winter should come;
And we lived all the while in our wagon,
That husband was clearing the place
Where the house was to stand; and the clearing
And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered
In under its roof, when our store
Of provisions was almost exhausted,
And husband must journey for more;
And the nearest place where he could get them
Was yet such a distance away,
That it forced him from home to be absent
At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd but two or three neighbors,
And the nearest was more than a mile,
And we hadn't found time yet to know them,
For we had been busy the while;
And the man who had helped at the raising
Just staid till the job was well done;
And as soon as his money was paid him,
Had shouldered his axe and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and started,
I could scarcely suppress a deep groan
At the thought of remaining with baby
So long in the house all alone;
For, my dear, I was childish and timid,
And braver ones might well have feared,
For the wild wolf was often heard howling,
And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my terror
Till husband was off on his ride,
And then in my arms I took Josey,
And all the day long sat and cried,
As I thought of the long dreary hours
When the darkness of night should fall,
And I was so utterly helpless,
With no one in reach of my call!

And when the night came with its terrors,
To hide ev'ry ray of light,
I hung up a quilt by the window,
And, almost dead with affright,
I kneeled by the side of the cradle,
Scarce daring to draw a full breath,
Lest the baby should wake, and its crying
Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,
And scarcely an inch had I stirred,
When suddenly, far in the distance,
A sound as of whistling I heard.
I started up, dreadfully frightened,
For fear 'twas an Indian's call;
And then very soon I remembered
The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white man,
I thought, were he coming for ill,
He'd surely approach with more caution—
Would come without warning and still.
Then the sounds coming nearer and nearer,
Took the form of a tune, light and gay,
And I knew I needn't fear evil
From one who could whistle that way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approaching,
Then came a peculiar dull thump,
As if some one was heavily striking
An axe in the top of a stump;
And then, in another brief moment,
There came a light tap on the door,
When quickly I undid the fast'nings,
And in stepped a boy, and before

There was either a question or answer,
Or either had time to speak,
I just threw my glad arms around him,
And gave him a kiss on the cheek.
Then I started back, scared at my boldness,
But he only smiled at my fright,
As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy, Elick,
Come to tarry with you through the night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,
And made up our minds where he'd gone,
And I said to the rest of our people,
'That woman is there all alone,
And I venture she's awfully lonesome,
And though she may have no great fear,
I think she would feel a bit safer
If only a boy were but near.'

"So, taking my ax on my shoulder,
For fear that a savage might stray
Across my path, and need scalping,
I started right down this way;
And coming in sight of the cabin,
And thinking to save you alarm,
I whistled a tune, just to show you
I didn't intend any harm.

"And so here I am, at your service
But if you don't want me to stay,
Why, all you need do is to say so,
And should' ring my ax, I'll away."
I dropped in a chair and near fainted,
Just at thought of his leaving me then,
And his eye gave a knowing bright twinkle
As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him
How terribly frightened I'd been,
How his face was to me the most welcome
Of any I ever had seen;
And then I lay down with the baby,
And slept all the blessed night through,
For I felt I was safe from all danger
Near so brave a young fellow and true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,
Since such a good reason I've given,
Why I say I sha'n't care for the music
Unless there is whistling in heaven?
Yes, often I've said so in earnest,
And now what I've said I repeat,
That unless there's a boy there a-whistling,
Its music will not be complete.

—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

Miscellaneous.

FLORIDA'S SNOWY PELICANS.

The shallowest bodies of salt water along the Atlantic coast of Florida are Mosquito lagoon and Banana river. They are parallel with the ocean; the lagoon north of the river. Both are within sound of the surf, and can be seen from the lighthouse at Cape Canaveral. They are between five and six miles wide, and from twenty-five to thirty long. The average depth of water is less than two feet. Sand bars and coral beds, acres in extent, appear above their surface, or are barely covered, according to prevailing winds. A traveler entering these watery stretches in a small flat-bottomed sailboat sees afar off white ridges resembling banks of snow. As he nears these banks the water notches them like the teeth of a saw, and they begin to look like rows of marble statues. At a distance of 500 yards each statue suddenly unfolds an enormous pair of wings and soars into the heavens. They are ermine pelicans, the largest and heaviest birds in Florida. They have been killed measuring nine feet nine inches from tip to tip, and weighing over forty pounds. The plumage is snowy white, the wings tipped with invisible green. The broad breasts are covered with down two inches thick, soft as the softest fur. In Paris the skins have been made into opera cloaks, and then sold at fabulous prices. Muffs and boas as white as the driven snow are also made of the down, and are said to be more beautiful than ermine. These lovely birds have full expressive eyes, enthroned above bills between two and three feet long. The upper hooks over the point of the lower bills, like the beak of an eagle, and is ridged from the nostrils half way down. Both are amber colored. The pouch is unfeathered, and resembles vulcanised rubber. It will hold half a bushel of fish.

Banana river and Mosquito lagoon are the only places on the ocean coast of the peninsula frequented by ermine pelican. The birds feed in the shallow waters of the submerged sand bars, and roost on the dry bars in the middle of the lagoons at night. They are extremely shy. There are no covers near their feeding grounds, and they cannot be fire-hunted, for they dash into the darkness at the slightest alarm. During a five winter's hunt I have shot only one, and that with a Remington rifle at six hundred yards. Last winter Dr. Fox of New Smyrna killed four, which were skinned and mounted by Mr. Bryant, son of a late eminent ornithologist of Massachusetts. The Doctor covered a canoe with mangrove boughs, and shoved it through the shoal water until within gunshot. The four fell at the first fire.

The gray or silver pelican fishes in deep water, descending upon its prey like a fish hawk. The ermine bird, on the contrary, stays on the shoals, and probably picks up its food. I have never seen it plunge as its silvery sister does. Diving in shoal water it would break its neck. The two species are dissimilar in character. The gray bird is social and democratic; the ermine reserved and aristocratic. The latter seems endowed with the soul of a high caste Brahmin, scorning all other associations and never affiliating with the gray. I have seen both species on a sand bar, but the ermine birds invariably formed a group by themselves and stood like officers on a quarter deck, casting supercilious glances at their neighbors. At such times I have driven them off, and sunk otter traps in the sand, fancying that I might catch them on their return, but all in vain. Whether this was owing to bad luck or the superior intelligence of the ermine bird, I know not. The gray was always the one caught. The flight of the ermine pelicans is different from that of the gray. The latter follow their leader in Indian file, soaring when he soars and moving their wings at his signal; the former generally lay their course and move steadily ahead regardless of each other's motions.

Natives tell me that ermine pelicans never breed in Florida. They are said to raise their young on the border of the Arctic ocean. An old whaling captain avers that he has frequently seen millions of them nesting at the mouth of the Mackenzie river and in Athabasca lake. They certainly do not visit Florida to escape the cold winters, for they are seen in Mosquito lagoon and Banana river during the entire summer.

With the gradual settlement of the eastern coast of Florida, all kinds of water fowl decrease in number. This is especially true of the gray or silver pelican. Eight years ago there were a dozen colonies of these birds between the mouth of the St. Johns and Key Biscayne. Last winter I could find only one—opposite the mouth of the St. Lucie. Although democratic by instinct, the silver pelican is the impersonation of dignity. It sits on the water, head erect, its long bill on its breast, like a gray-haired Judge on the bench with hands clasped below his breast. The bird moves through the air like an exalted lubber, head drawn in and neck thrown out in prow-shape, its beak protruding like the spar of a torpedo boat. Its pinions creak with every motion. At regular intervals it soars, as though fulfilling an important religious duty. Long lines fly over the beach, grave as patrols, all moving their wings and soaring at given signals. As they never make a graceful motion and never utter a cry, their gravity and dignity are amusing. Most people laugh outright on seeing a flock for the first time. The body seems to be too heavy for the wings. When diving for fish on a still day the bird makes a splash that is audible for three miles. It strikes the water head first, frequently misses its object, and turns a complete summersault. After apparently reflecting a full minute on the ups and downs of this life, it begins to beat the water with its wings; its great webbed feet are slowly drawn to the surface, and it mounts the sky for another plunge.

During ebb tide thousands of pelicans are massed at Mosquito and Indian river inlets. They move over the sands like an army, forming crude echelons and other military manœuvres on sight of an enemy. At the crack of a rifle all the birds rise, casting great shadows on the beach and drowning the roar of the surf in the rushing of their wings. They dash around the rifleman like Sioux around a band of emigrants, and after a second shot they settle upon the sand out of range. With the swelling of the tide, schools of cavallo and bluefish enter the inlet. Frightened swarms of mullet scurry for shoal water. Sharks and porpoises follow in the wake of the cavallo and bluefish, and hunt the hunters. Then the army of pelicans move. The sky is darkened by their lubberly bodies. They make no cries, but sweep above the seething mass in wide circles, swooping and plunging until their pouches are filled with fat mullet. Then they return to the bars or bear away to their roosts, and await digestion.

Terrified or pleased, a matured pelican utters no sound. When cornered, it becomes aggressive and fights ferociously, but in silence. Its long bill is as dangerous as a tailor's shears. One nip and a strip of flesh disappears. The bird readily resents an indignity. Not long ago Capt. R. S. Sheldon saw a solitary gray pelican on a sand spit near Mosquito inlet. At his approach the bird manifested no fear. One foot was raised and both eyes were closed. It was sound asleep. The Captain smiled, hesitated, and then kicked it in the most scientific manner. It landed on the sand, turned round as though collecting its thoughts, saw Sheldon's legs, and went for its pound of flesh so successfully that the Captain has kicked no more sleeping pelicans.

Curiosity seems to be a trait in these singular birds. While shooting snowy herons under cover of rubber trees on an island in Lake Worth, I saw a cock pelican perched on a low bush twenty feet away, apparently regarding me with astonishment. The report of the gun did not seem to frighten him. After a few shots I was surprised to see him approach me. He came nearer at every discharge, until I made a rush and caught him by the bill. After jibing him I let him go. He backed off a few steps, eyeing me intently, spread his wings, gravely wabbled over the low foliage, and I saw him no more. At that time only one person lived near the lake, and I was probably the first human being ever seen by the old cock pelican.

The plumage of the cocks is much brighter than that of the hens, and the bird himself is more trim and neat. He has a crown of creamy feathers, and a soft brown fur covers the nape of his neck. He is a silver gray in color, and his wings and back are very beautiful.

Shot on the wing, pelicans dump the fish from their throats while falling to the ground. Their main food is mullet and hickory shad. When their pouches are filled the fish pass into their stomachs as corn does through a hopper, the lowest being the first digested. An exclusively fish diet gives the pelican an ancient and fish-like smell. The body is loaded with fat, and a gun oil, unsurpassed in salt water countries, drips from it when hung in the sun.

A visit to a pelican colony or roost is well worth a journey to Florida. These colonies settle on mangrove islands, within reach of the ocean beach. Here they build their nests and rear their young. The trees soon die, but the skeletons remain and are piled with nests. Thick, rank grass grows on the richly manured soil. Were it not for the high tides that have washed these islands for centuries, Florida might boast of guano deposits as extensive as those of Peru.

Two years ago last April, Mr. Charles Bostrom and myself visited a pelican colony on a mangrove island near the mouth of the St. Sebastian. The forests of dead mangroves were whitewashed with guano. This gave the island an aspect of civilization. From the main land it looked as though a New England village had been set down on the broad bosom of the Indian river. A cloud of pelicans overshadowed it, and steady streams poured north and south in search of food. Within five hundred yards we saw hundreds of great birds perched on the dead limbs feeding their young. In the bright sunlight their backs shone like silver mantles. As we neared them, most of them flew into the water and anchored within gunshot. A few held their ground until we stepped ashore.

Finding the water very shallow, we landed on a dead tree blown into the river. This tree was filled with nests. As we took hold of its branches a score of fledglings opened their long bills and squalled like terrified babies. Good-sized fish protruded from some of their throats, but their victuals did not stop their mouths. As we picked our way along the slippery trunk, the puny youngsters viciously struck at us, and endeavored to flutter out of reach. The island was paved and roofed with nests. The dead mangroves were loaded, and the grass and sand carpeted with eggs and fledglings. It was difficult to walk without crushing them. Pelicans were there of all sizes and conditions, from the leathery little fellow half out of the egg, to those ready to quit the nest. Such a clatter I never before heard. The young birds certainly make up for their silence in old age by their noise in the cradle. Those most matured left their nests and marched through the grass, a battalion dressed in white, uttering piercing cries. As we advanced, company after company joined the battalion, and on reaching the other side of the island, over five thousand young birds were in its ranks, filling the heavens with screams of terror. Those unable to move redoubled their cries, and the noise became deafening. It was only by shouting that we made ourselves heard. The fleet of old birds remained anchored off the island, silent and motionless. Every eye was fastened on us. They knew they were powerless, and sat on the water like stoics, calmly awaiting the decrees of fate.

Nearly all the young ones were gorged with fresh fish. In some cases the fish were actually floundering in their throats. I saw one hydrocephalous mite, featherless and feeble, lying on its side, its bill closed on a fish twice its weight. From appearances the fish was swallowing the pelican. Pulling it out by the tail, I found the head partly digested, and the rest of its body would undoubtedly have gone through the same hopper-like process. Some of the fledglings had become goggle-eyed in their efforts to swallow large fish. Generally there were two birds to a nest. Some nests, however, contained three or four, and I saw one holding five. The young seem to feather very slowly. At a short distance they look like naked infants.

Hearing no guns and perceiving that we did not injure their young, the ten thousand old birds began to return. They had been visited by heartless wretches who, for mere sport, had shot heads of families and knocked over their children. The dried skeletons under the dead trees told the story. Assured of our pacific intentions, many reoccupied their nests. And not too soon, for a cloud of vicious crows had taken advantage of their absence, and were carrying off eggs and beating out the brains of the tender young. The young battalion was scattered, and the mothers were driving home their broods as we re-embarked. The pelicans all left the water and resumed their perches on the dead limbs, while the stream of fish-bearers poured in from the ocean.

In wet weather the odor from the island is said to be overpowering. We visited it on a clear, dry day. While anything but agreeable, it was not sickening. Dr. Wittlefield of Merritt's Island says that he saw this roost some years ago, before hatching season. A hen sat on every nest and was fed by its mate. The doctor's companion thoughtlessly clubbed a setting hen, and thereat the whole body arose, darkening the sun. The birds emptied their pouches as they went up, and the two men were almost buried under a shower of fish. The doctor declares that thirty bushels or more fell to the ground.

During the Seminole war, soldiers stationed at Dunlawton spent much time in bass fishing. They got bait from a large pelican roost on the Halifax river. That roost and the one I have described are deserted and the only roost remaining between St. Augustine and New River Inlet is opposite the mouth of the St. Lucie. The poor birds have been wantonly massacred, and their bodies left to rot. In a few years all the colonies will be wiped out. I am told that one man killed a boat load of fledglings and carried them fifty miles using them to manure an orange grove. Unfeeling scamps tie live fish to boards, and sink them an inch or two beneath the surface of the water. The pelican is thus decoyed from the sky and its brain dashed out by the plunge.

I bespeak mercy for this interesting biped. He is honest, industrious, and persevering. A more harmless bird never put wing to air. A patient and faithful fisherman, he deserves the sympathy of all brother fishermen. And no true hunter will wantonly slay one of God's creatures.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A little girl was suffering from the mumps, and declared that she "felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

Tampering with History.

Popular taste would have military heroes imposing in presence as well as doughty in deed—a relic of impression by inheritance from what was anciently true, that prowess in battle required men of brawn rather than of brain. After its long experience of the outgoing of spears and breastplates and the incoming of steam and gunpowder, the popular mind still does not quite realize that stalwart Marshal Saxe, who twists a horseshoe like a wisp of straw in his fingers, is less formidable than aged Moltke, and that battles are planned in the closet and fought by telegraph. The popular conception of a great general is illustrated in the colored prints of the Bowery show windows. He bestrides a coal-black charger, from whose glistening eyes and distended nostrils red flames are shooting; he waves on high a sword fit for Goliath; bombs burst idly in thick profusion about the charmed hero, though dead soldiers are piled three or four deep around his horse's hoofs; steed and cavalier are of Brobdignagian mould, and the total is labelled "Major General Sherman at Resaca," or "Sheridan at Five Forks," as the case may be. Yet we know that if Hancock, and Franklin, and Thomas were mighty in stature and massive in thew and limb, the reverse is true of Sheridan, and Grant, and McClellan. The popular idea of an infantry charge appears, also, in the old-fashioned pictures, where a straight line drawn from the bayonet tip on the extreme right of the charging regiment to the tip of the bayonet on the extreme left, would just graze every intermediate weapon.

The painter, whether with pen or brush, has not always skill or candor enough to present his hero in his faults of body and soul; besides, the hero himself has rarely so little vanity as to expose his own defects and deformities. If an occasional Cromwell stoutly demands to be painted with his wart illustrious men are not equally eager to set forth their moral blemishes and mental blunders, but suffer their reports and their official chroniclers to excuse or deftly disguise them.

National pride and various kinds of partisanship also resent the rough handling of historic heroes. The portrait of William Penn which Macaulay drew roused the indignation of many Quakers, in whose minds Penn had come to be a figure quite free from the human frailties which the historian ascribed to him. When Thackeray, in the "Virginians," sketched Washington as an ordinary mortal, falling in love and quarrelling in a very ordinary way, the picture shocked many Americans, for Washington is our patron saint. We had preferred to divest him of the frivolous gallantries in which youth commonly indulged, and to think of him as "loving but once," when he led the widow Custis to the altar. Bishop Meade, however, tells us, in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," that Miss Cary had previously captivated the affections of young Washington, and rejected the offer of his hand; and there are rumors of other like experiences in Washington's life.

A rare, perhaps solitary lapse into profanity, under sudden irritation, is hardly a matter to be concealed in Washington's life, since it really serves to bring into the light of positive virtues his habitual self-restraint and decorum; yet some eulogists would gloss even that speck on the sun. Such eulogists think it wise to figure our first President as a recognized demigod among his contemporaries, ignoring the fact that hostile newspapers called him a traitor, an ally of Britain, "a stupendous monument of perfidy, ingratitude, and degeneracy," and that his impeachment was called for. While the treaty with England which he favored, was under discussion, "his merits," says Young, "as a soldier and statesman, were disparaged. His private character did not escape detraction. He was accused of having overdrawn the amount of his salary and appropriated the money to his private use." Washington himself, in regard to the attacks of the press upon him for his treaty policy, wrote that he could not have believed that every act of his administration would be tortured, and the grossest misrepresentations of them made, "and that, too, in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."—*G. E. Pond, in The Galaxy for July.*

Won the Kettle.

An English Bishop lately told this story at his own expense: He was in the habit of traveling incognito about his parish, after the fashion of the good Haroun Alraschid, and in one of his walks came upon a group of men who were wrangling over some matter.

"Well, my good men," said his lordship, "what are you doing?"

The response of one of the men was not calculated to please and encourage the amiable prelate. "We been a lyin'," he said.

"Lying," said the horrified bishop; "what do you mean?"

"Why, yer see," was the explanation, "One of us foun' a kittle, and we been o' tryin' who can tell the biggest lie to have it."

"Shocking!" said the bishop; and straightway improving the occasion, he turned to impress upon the sinners the enormity of lying. He informed them he had been taught that one of the greatest sins was to lie; and in fact so strongly had this been urged upon him that never in the whole course of his life had he told a lie.

No sooner had the excellent bishop made this announcement than there was a gleeful shout: Gie th' gov'nor th' kittle! Gie th' gov'nor th' kittle!"

When Governor Vance was canvassing the North Carolina mountain district for Congress in '59 he found at one of his appointments an immense audience, and one ingenious mountaineer, who had taken advantage of the occasion to set up a managerie exhibition with one rattlesnake in a glass case. The exhibitor stood at the door and drummed up his audience with a set speech, while a lone fiddler added to the interest of the two-headed snake show within. After the speaking was over in the evening, the Governor approached the snake shanty, put down ten cents and walked in. His disgust was great when he heard the man on the outside cry out: "Oh yes! ladies and gentlemen, come this way and see the greatest curiosities in the world, the two-headed snake and Zeb Vance, both for ten cents—come this way," &c.

A Pickerel Killed by a Catfish.

Those who have visited the New York Aquarium have probably noticed that the two tanks containing specimens of a pickerel and catfish are situated side by side and connected by a two-inch pipe, through which the water circulates. Yesterday by some means the wire protection which covers the mouth of the pipe fell off, and a pickerel of an inquiring turn of mind, immediately took advantage of the circumstances to make a tour of inspection of the tank occupied by about a dozen catfish. The scene that followed was amusing in the extreme. The catfish, at the sight of the intruder, forsook the upper part of the tank and crowded together in one corner at the bottom, moving nervously about as if in council. The pickerel, although considerably larger than any of the catfish, showed from the first by his behavior that he had made a mistake, and instead of swimming round and regaling himself with a few catfish at once, showed a respect for his little friends, which was surprising. Nay, more so, so far from desiring to force his company upon those who clearly could dispense with it, he, with a delicacy that was refreshing in one usually so rude, kept so near the surface of the water that he appeared desirous, if possible, to get out of it. The sequel explained all this sudden assumption of refinement, for presently the largest of the catfish left his little crowd of friends at the bottom of the tank, and after a few turns round, boldly rose to the surface and took a good look at the pickerel, who appeared not to be aware of his presence. The catfish soon made himself known, for after taking another turn or two, as if to gather force, he made a rush and a butt with all his force at the pickerel and then retired to his corner. The effect of the blow upon the pickerel was as if he had been electrified; he dashed wildly in all directions, except in the neighborhood of the catfish, and at length subsided to his original position. Thus ended round one, which was but a prelude to others of a like character, which was kept up for over an hour, when the pickerel reversed the position in which the fish usually swim as a signal of defeat, and without a struggle yielded up the ghost. Strangely the pickerel, though larger than the catfish, which he could have swallowed with ease, from first to last, made no show of resistance, and allowed himself to be butted to death without any effort to resist or punish his tormentor. The sight of the catfish had taken all the bully out of the pickerel, who, however, showed no signs of the punishment he received, for not a scale was damaged, and a torn fin was the only token of the late encounter.—*New York Herald.*

Suggestions to House-Builders.

First, let your cellars be large, well ventilated and lined with stone or cemented above the level of the ground. The breath of life in furnace-heated houses depends literally on the air of the cellar, unless there be a flue for fresh air extending from the furnace out of doors (never the case in cheap, showy houses). The air of the whole house is sucked through this narrow and unclean apartment, the care of which is usually intrusted to ignorant servants. We have spoken in a previous number of the malaria engendered by massing quantities of vegetables in the cellars as is the practice in farm houses during the winter. The lining of stone or cement not only prevents dampness but is absolutely necessary in streets through which the sewers pass, as a protection from rats. Terriers, ferrets, traps or poison are feeble defenses against the legions which swarm in nightly from a neighboring culvert. Next to the cellars comes the kitchen, which should be large, airy and sunny. To take no higher ground, conveniences in this department are a politic investment which pays a full interest of capital, especially to the housekeeper who does not live in a large city. Stationery tubs, closets beneath the dressers for flour, dry groceries, spices, etc. will be likely to tempt into her household a better class of servants, and when she is forced to turn cook and baker herself, will take half the burden from her weary hands. An addition to comfort much neglected by builders is the lighting of stairways, closets, pantries. We have in our mind's eye a modest little house, in a closely built neighborhood of dark dwellings, which gives you a sunny, cheerful welcome in every corner: a result produced not only by windows wherever a window is practicable, but by a skylight of plate glass which sends down sunshine through three floors of closets, halls and pantries. A mistake made also, which resolves itself into a question of humanity, is the placing the servants' chambers on the top of the house, be that three or seven stories above the kitchen. Passing along a city street at night one cannot look up at the dim lights burning in these far skyey attics without a groan of compassion for the wearied wretches dragging themselves to their beds up yonder after the day's hard labor.—*Scribner for July.*

Quite recently, a good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill, set himself up as a phrenologist, and a barber was his first subject. He placed the barber on a chair, felt his head for a long time, and then remarked:

"William, you is too sanguine. When you lend money, you expect it back. You is bilious. You want to be honest, but you hasn't de necessary character; you isn't hopeful; you is bowed down with grief most of de time; you has an ear for music; you has de worst feet on Kentucky Street; you is de right sort of a man to wheel coal down hill for big wages."

William rose up, pitched Uncle Jim over the stove and under the bed, and split a panel of the door as he went out. The aged phrenologist went the next evening to get advice from the police, and when advised to go out of trade, he replied:

"Seems like I'll have to, for I'ze getting too aged to be frown over cook-stoves."

A DROVE OF BULLS.—In a debate on the Leather Tax, in 1795, in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Plunkett, observed, with great emphasis, "That in the prosecution of the present war, every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder." Mr. Vandeleur said, "however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the barefooted peasantry of Ireland." To which Sir Boyle Roche replied, that "This could be easily remedied by making the underleathers of wood."

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 29, 1877.

MR. HAYES' PRONUNCIAMENTO.

The circular letter of Mr. Hayes forbidding federal office holders from taking an active part in political conventions, &c., has created a panic in the ranks of the Republicans. They have carried elections always by the most energetic work on the part of office holders and in every State, to-day, the most active workers, chairmen of State and county committees and wire pullers generally are federal officials. The circular likewise interdicts assessments for political purposes. This is worse yet. What does Mr. Hayes mean by this sort of thing? Does he suppose for a moment that his party can achieve success without money? There is howling and wrath among the office holders and fun in perspective for Mr. Hayes.

One of the most notable officials affected by this order, is Wykoff, Pension Agent at Columbus, who is also chairman of the Ohio State Committee. If he is forced to resign the chairmanship just on the eve of an election, the chances are that Ohio will go Democratic, as Wykoff is an exceedingly active and competent chairman. If Ohio is lost to the Republicans Mr. Hayes' popularity in his party will grow into something immense.

As to the authority of Mr. Hayes to issue an order of the kind, or to restrict in any manner any citizen's right to busy himself about political matters, we have nothing to say. It isn't our funeral and we have no tears to shed. If the Republicans who hold the offices can stand it, we who don't certainly can.

It now remains to be seen whether the order will be observed by any except those gentlemen who hold very subordinate positions as workers in the party. There is most too much reform in the circular to be swallowed without protest.

THE WAR.

Active operations have at last begun on the Danube. The Russians crossed at two points between Galatz and Matchin in boats and subsequently at Hirsova, in all some 28,000 men. The Cossacks formed the advance and were protected by the Russian batteries. No large force of Turks was encountered. The Cossacks marched directly inland and drove the Turks from their entrenchments. The town of Giurgevo was attacked and burned. The campaign may now be considered to have fairly opened and heavy fighting may be looked for at once. The Russian troubles have but just begun. Before them loom the lofty Balkan mountains, the passes of which will doubtless be stubbornly defended by the Turks.

The position of England is rapidly growing interesting. A cable despatch states that the British Cabinet have notified Russia that even the temporary occupation of Constantinople will not be permitted, and that a war loan is to be asked of Parliament. It would seem as if England's participation is inevitable. A large force of English troops has already been detailed to occupy Egypt.

MASONIC.

For the benefit of the Masonic fraternity we give the following important information. It will be seen that Caldwell Consistory of this place, and our townsman C. F. Knapp, have been specially honored:

The annual session of the Imperial Grand Chapter of the Grand Cross of the U. S. of A. was held in the city of Rochester, N. Y. on Thursday, June 28, 1877, at which place the following officers were elected:

C. L. Stowell, 33° of N. Y. M. E. Grand Master, C. F. Knapp 33° of Pa. First Lieut. J. Hagh, 33° of Mass. 2nd Lieut. J. J. French 32° of Ill. High Prelate, Sam. Burns, of Pa. Grand Chancelor, J. H. Drummond, of Maine 33° Grand Treasurer, A. Creigh, L. L. D. 33° of Pa. Grand Recorder, Caleb Saunders, of Mich. Grand Prefect, R. B. Smith, 32° of Ill. Grand Examiner, S. T. French, of California, Grand St. Bearer, N. G. Tucker 33° of Mass. Grand Swd. Bearer, Tyler, 33° and Goodall, 33° of N. Y. Grand Heralds, S. K. Herrick of R. I. Grand Marshal.

This being the highest grade in the Order of Constantine, the number of its members according to the ancient Constitution can never be more than fifty in a nation.

In England where the orders has existed 1000 years the present number of Grand Crosses is 18.

The present number of Grand Crosses in the U. S. of A. is 13.

The next session of the Imperial Grand Chapter will be held in the city of Phila. Pa., on Thursday after the second Wednesday in June 1878.

The Sovereign Grand Council of Knights of Rome and Constantine of the U. S. of A, founded by Constantine the Great A. D. 313, met in the city of Rochester, N. Y. on the 27th inst., and ratified a treaty entered into between the U. S. and Great Britain, by which England relinquishes all claim over the order in the U. S. of A. It was an important session. Representatives from the different states in the Union, Canada and England taking part in the proceedings.

The officers for 1877 and 1878, were elected and installed viz:

Sir C. F. Knapp, 33° of Pa. Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir J. J. French, 32° of Ill. Deputy Great Master, Sir R. B. Smith, 32° of Ill. first Lieut. Sir J. D. Caldwell of Ky. 2nd Lieut. Sir J. Hagh, 33° of Mass. Grand Treas. Sir Alfred Creigh, 33° of Pa. Grand Register.

The orders of Knts. of the Holy Sepulchre and Knts. of St. John, were exemplified by Rochester and Germania conclaves of Rochester.

The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Council of U. S. will be held in the Masonic Temple in the city of Phila. Pa., on the 2nd Wednesday of June 1878.

A profane correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* asks "Who in ——— is President of the United States?" The puzzled editor answers: "Stanley Matthews or John Sherman; don't know which, but hope it is Matthews." The full extent of the benefits conferred by the Electoral Commission have hardly been felt yet. Hayes, Matthews or Sherman—a choice of evils.

Simon Cameron says that the different attitudes of Hayes and Sherman on the silver question remind him of the inscription on a signboard which he once saw at the forking of a Pennsylvania road: "Take either road you choose, and before you have gone half way you will wish you had taken the other."

SCOURGED BY FIRE.

Destruction of the City of St. Johns.

$20,000,000 OF PROPERTY BURNED.

LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday of last week a fire broke out in McLaughlin's boiler shop in the town of Portland, New Brunswick, adjoining the city of St. Johns. The flames spread with frightful rapidity and were not checked until they had destroyed the better part of the city. All the public buildings, nearly all the stores and half the dwellings were consumed. An area of 500 acres was burned over. The loss is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Thirty bodies have been found and numbers of persons are reported to be missing. 25,000 people are left homeless and destitute. Provisions and clothing have been forwarded from various cities in Canada and this country and subscriptions have been taken up in all the large cities.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the new post office, valued at $200,000; custom house, Victoria hotel, academy of music, dramatic lyceum, Royal hotel, bank of New Brunswick, Maritime bank, agencies of the banks of Montreal and Nova Scotia, Savings bank, Victoria school house, grammar school, Trinity church, St. Andrew's church, Centenary church, Germain street Methodist church, city hall, water commissioners' office, banking; houses of Simeon Jones & Co., George Phillips & McClellan & Company; Western Union telegraph office, *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, offices of the *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Freeman* and *Watchman* newspapers; newsroom; all insurance offices, Ritchie's building, law offices. In fact every wholesale and nearly all retail houses were destroyed. The only bank saved was the bank of British North America. The Western Union telegraph office only saved instruments and books.

Several schooners and larger vessels were burned to the water, crafts laden with goods and household wares readily caught the flames and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east and destroyed everything they met till they reached the water's edge.

With the exception of the great Chicago fire this is the most frightful calamity of the age. The destitution of the people is said to be even more appalling than in Chicago and prompt aid will alone save hundreds of lives.

Again it is shown that, as in the fires of Boston and Chicago, even the well arranged fire apparatus of the present day can be set at naught by the fierce fury of the flames when driven by high winds.

GEN. E. W. MATTHEWS.

It is with undisguised satisfaction that we record the promotion of Col. E. W. Matthews as Brigadier General in the National Guard of Penn'a., to rank as such from June 1st, 1877, and that he is also appointed to command the First Brigade, which is constituted as follows:

First brigade—First regiment of infantry, Colonel R. Dale Benson commanding; Third regiment of infantry, Colonel George R. Snowden commanding; Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, First Lieutenant William C. Zane commanding; Weccacoe Legion, Captain John P. Denny commanding.

Gen. Matthews was the popular commander of Battery F., 1st Pa. Light Artillery, sometimes called "Ricketts's Battery" and by hard work, and precision of drill made it one of the most effective Batteries of the service. Many of his former comrades can endorse the following from the *Philadelphia Record*:

Brigadier General E. Wallace Matthews, who has been appointed commander of the First brigade, First division N. G. P., vice Gen. Thayer resigned, has recently been intimately connected with the National Guard, filling most acceptably the position of captain and aide-de-camp on the First brigade staff, and later as lieutenant colonel and division inspector on the First division staff, both terms of service occurring under General Brinton. He is a soldier of distinction, having achieved an enviable reputation in active service, invariably receiving the approval of his superior officers. The efficiency and discipline existing in the light battery he commanded so long, as well as his gallantry on the field of battle, were well known in the commands to which he was attached. He commenced his career on April 18, 1861, as a private soldier in a company of infantry that went that day into camp for three months' service. He was promoted to first sergeant shortly after, then appointed adjutant of the regiment to which his company was attached. On the expiration of his term of service he recruited a battery of mounted artillery for three years, was unanimously chosen captain, and commanded it as battery F., First Pennsylvania light artillery, for two years uninterrupted service, when he was promoted and commissioned major in March, 1863, which rank he held on leaving the service in July, 1864, on account of sickness. Besides engagements of lesser celebrity he participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and served as chief of artillery on the staffs of General Ricketts and General Doubleday, and also commanded a brigade of artillery (light batteries) in the artillery reserve of the army of the Potomac.

JUNE 21st. 1877.

Elsewhere will be found a detailed report of the executions of the eleven men who on the day above mentioned met their deaths upon the scaffold. The 21st of June, 1877, is a date long to be remembered in this State. After a series of trials remarkable not only for the character of the crimes for which the prisoners were arraigned, and the evidence brought forth, but for the length of the trials and the strenuous efforts which were made to save the condemned men, the dread sentence of death was duly carried into effect on that day. There were no disturbances and the arrangements for the executions met with no interruptions. The men, with but one or two exceptions, died in a very brief space of time. The speeches on the scaffold were short and not of especial interest. None of them contained specific confessions of guilt. Such scenes and incidents as seemed worthy of mention will be found in our reports.

Notice to Office-Holders.

The President has addressed the following circular letter to all prominent Federal officers throughout the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON. June 22, 1877.—Sir: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service.

It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

Negotiable Paper.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg has this week rendered an important decision in the case of Woods vs. North, error to the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, which is of great interest to bankers and business men, as it involves the validity of indorsements of promissory notes containing what is known as the five per cent. collection clause. The decision which was given by Justice Sharswood, is as follows:

It is a necessary quality of negotiable paper that it should be simple, certain, unconditional, not subject to any contingency. It would be a mere affectation of learning to cite the elementary treatises and the decided cases which have established this principle. It is very important to the commercial community that it should be maintained in all its rigor. Applying it to the note sued upon in this case we are opinion that it violates this rule. If it had been made payable at sixty days, with 5 per cent. it would have been objectionable as usurious on its face. It would not, however, on that account, have invalidated the note or destroyed its negotiability. A negotiable note may be made payable, with interest from a State, and if more than lawful interest is stipulated for, it does not in Pennsylvania make the contract void, but only the usury. Hence such a note is sufficiently certain. It is payable at maturity, with lawful interest. But in the paper now in question there enters as to the amount an undoubted element of uncertainty. It is a mistake to suppose that if the note was unpaid at maturity the five per cent. would be payable to the holder by the parties. It must go into the hands of an attorney for collection. It is not a sum necessarily payable. The phrase "collection fee" necessarily implies this. Not only so, but this amount of percentage cannot be arbitrarily determined by the parties. It must be only what would be a reasonable compensation to an attorney for collection. This, in reason and the usage of the legal profession, depends upon the amount of the note. Five per cent. would probably be considered by a jury as a reasonable compensation upon the collection of a note of three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. But if it were three thousand dollars they would probably think otherwise, and certainly so if it were thirty thousand dollars. Now, then, can this note be said to be certain as to its amount or that amount unaffected by any contingency?

Interest and costs of protest, after nonpayment at maturity, are necessary legal incidents of the contract, and the insertion of them in the body of the note would not affect its negotiability.

Neither does a clause waiving exemption for that in no touches the simplicity and certainty of the paper. But a collateral agreement, as here, depending, too, as it does, upon its reasonableness, to be determined by the verdict of a jury, is entirely different. It may be well characterized, like an agreement to confess a judgment was by Chief Justice Gibson, as "luggage," which negotiable paper, riding as it does on the wings of the wind, is not a courier able to carry. If this collateral agreement may be introduced with impunity, what may not be? It is the first step in the wrong direction which costs. These instruments may come to be lumbered up with all sorts of stipulations and all sorts of difficulties; contention and litigation result.

It is the best rule *obsta principiis*.

Judgment reversed.

Grant as a Doctor of Laws.

There is probably no subject upon which Grant, all uncultured as he is, is so profoundly ignorant as of law. While he was President he sent a message to Congress in reference to the President "as fixed by the Constitution," a blunder so ridiculous that it set the country into multitudinous laughter. After seven years' service as President he did not know enough about our Constitution to know that his own salary is one of its provisions. Not only is he ignorant of law, but he despises it, and has always beaten it down with the brutal insolence of the soldier. He even packed the Supreme Court to reverse the legal tender decision; he upheld by force the lawless act of Durell, knowing it to be lawless, and he trampled down law and Legislature with his troops in Louisiana. He pardoned every whisky thief that the law convicted, and kept around his person branded breakers of the laws of common honesty as well as of his country's statutes. He knows no more about law now than he did when he was soaking hides in a tan-yard.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

Items.

Robert Dale Owen died at Peerless Point Lake George, on Monday morning.

The Governor has issued a warrant for the execution, on September 10th, of Thos. P. Fisher, convicted in Carbon county, in December last, of the murder of Morgan Powell.

Patrick Connell was murdered about fifteen miles from Scranton, Pa., on Sunday morning, by a party with whom he had quarrelled at a dance. They placed his body on the railroad track, and the head was cut off by a train, but the revolver with which he was shot was found near by.

General W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, whose name has before been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Auditor General, is now formally in the field for the honor.

During the last week the revenue officials have broken up fourteen illicit distilleries in the mountain counties of Tennessee, killed one illicit distiller, badly wounded two, and made twelve prisoners.

Louis A. Godey is about to retire from the publication of *Godey's Lady's Book*, which he has managed during half a century. The magazine will hereafter be published by a stock company.

Secretary Sherman has directed the Treasurer of the United States to issue such an amount of silver coin as, with the $13,126,416.83 in fractional currency outstanding on the 3d of May last, will make the total amount of fractional currency outstanding $50,000,000.

A fire in Marblehead, Mass., on Monday morning, burned over nearly fifteen acres, destroying 72 buildings, including stores, factories and dwellings and causing a loss estimated at $534,000. The burned district comprised two-thirds of the old town. A fireman was fatally injured, but no other casualties are reported.

An armed force of fifteen men under Revenue Detective McCready, left Uniontown, Pa., on Friday, for a raid on illicit distilleries in the mountain, sixteen miles from that place. Within twenty-four hours the force made ten arrests and seized four stills. Six of those arrested are the persons who attacked Agent Gimison and Deputy Houseman on the 18th inst.

While a party of five tramps were lying asleep on the top of an old, disused and crumbling lime kiln on the outskirts of the town of Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, the kiln fell in, crushing the unfortunate tramps so badly that when discovered all were dead except one, who gives his name as Charles Blake, of Worcester, Mass. The latter is injured so badly that he will probably die. The names and residences of the men killed are unknown.

THE EXECUTIONS,

ELEVEN MEN PERISH ON THE SCAFFOLD.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

On Thursday, June 21st, four men were hanged in the prison yard at Mauch Chunk, six in the Pottsville jail, and one at Wilkes-Barre.

In Mauch Chunk large numbers of people poured into town at an early hour to witness the executions of Edward Kelly, Michael Doyle, Alexander Campbell and John Donahoe, alias "Yellow Jack," the three first named for the murder of John P. Jones, a mining boss of the Lehigh and Wilkes-barre Coal Company, at Lansford, Carbon county, on the 3d of September, 1875, and Donahoe, for the murder of Morgan Powell, assistant superintendent of the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, on the 2d of December, 1871.

On the last night of their lives the condemned men slept little. None of them retired before midnight and all arose from their beds after sleeping between three and four hours. During the long hours of the night candles were kept burning in each of the cells and two members of the Coal and Iron Police kept watch over each prisoner. For the purpose of guarding against any attempt at rescue that might be made by the Mollie Maguires, special details of the Coal and Iron Police as well as the Easton Grays were stationed in and about the prison. A small cannon ready loaded, and an abundance of hand grenades were ready for use within the prison at a moment's notice.

As Sheriff Raudenbush had notified those whose peculiar duties called them to witness the executions, that they would be admitted at nine o'clock in the morning, upwards of one hundred and fifty men, including journalists, jurors, deputy sheriffs and others, assembled at that hour in front of the stairway leading to the prison gates.

It was not, however, until after ten o'clock that the party were admitted. Filing one by one into the narrow corridor that separates the twenty-four prison cells, some advanced within a few feet of the scaffold, while others mounted the iron promenade that ran along either side of the instrument of death.

After a brief delay, attended by Fathers M. R. Bunce, of Mauch Chunk; E. V. McElhone, of Lowrytown; W. Hynan, of East Mauch Chunk, and James Wynne, of Summit Hill, the prisoners stepped out of their respective cells, and with firm steps and apparently cool bearing, ascended the temporary stairway that led to the scaffold.

The first on the trap was Alexander Campbell. Of magnificent physique and a frame upon which long confinement and menial anxiety had been unable to mark their inroads distinctly, he looked anything but a murderer. After bowing to the sheriff and moving to a corner of the scaffold as that official pointed out to him the place on the trap where he should stand, he cast his eyes upwards at the ropes which were held on either side by four deputy sheriffs. After he had engaged in prayer with the priest for some moments, Doyle, Kelly and Donahoe also mounted the scaffold, each attended by a priest, dressed in soutane, surplice and stole, and took the places assigned them by the sheriff.

At this point Sheriff Raudenbush addressed the condemned men in turn, and asked them if they had anything to say. Campbell immediately responded in clear, distinct tones: "I don't believe that I have an enemy in the world. I hope that God will forgive me. I forgive everybody. I have nothing more to say."

The Sheriff next turned to Doyle, who has been greatly enfeebled by continued illness. Quietly, and scarcely above a whisper, he replied: "If I had listened to the teachings of the Catholic Church and avoided those whose ways it counselled me to shun I would not be here to-day. I forgive everybody as I hope that Christ will forgive me." As he concluded he kissed a small crucifix which he held in his hands until they were pinioned behind his back.

To the Sheriff's question. Donahoe, straightening up his sinewy form to its fullest height, answered, "What have I to say? If anything, it's not much," and bending his head he at once began praying with great fervor.

Kelly, who seemed more like a boy than a man, falteringly answered the Sheriff, "If I had taken the advice of the Bishop and priests I would not be on the scaffold to-day. May the Lord forgive me for my past transgressions, as I forgive every one."

A few moments afterward, the four unfortunate men, the priests, and some of the bystanders knelt in prayer.

First was recited the Litany for the Dying, then the *Confiteor*, and the absolution followed, after which all the Priests, save one, descended from the scaffold. After a few moments spent in silent prayer, Campbell sprang lightly to his feet, and by a gesture signified to the Sheriff that he was ready. His doomed companions at once arose, the ropes were adjusted around their necks, and the drop shortly afterwards fell. Donahoe was the only one who suffered much. As his body swung around, Father Hyman stepped alongside of it and anointed the wrists.

Shortly after the execution the bodies were put into coffins and handed over to their relatives. Mrs. Donahue and a brother of Yellow Jack's, who had come from Cumberland county Maryland, to see the last rites paid to the erring companion of his childhold, sat during the entire morning opposite the prison, waiting for the remains. Doyle's family also stayed in a house adjacent to the prison for the same purpose. Kelly's and Doyle's remains went to Mount Laffee, Donahoe's to Tuscarora, and Campbell's to Summit Hill.

In Pottsville a very large number of people came in, from the surrounding country and the streets were filled. As in Mauch Chunk there was some delay in granting admission to those entitled.

From 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., an almost uninterrupted line of people holding admission cards, passed through the front prison gates. It was made up in varying proportions of local and visiting officials, many Schuylkill county physicians, about 50 journalists, representing every newspaper in the county and the leading journals of the large cities. The Sheriff's deputies, members of the juries and a detachment of the Coal and Iron police force, made up a total of about 150 persons already admitted.

The multitude made their way to the jail yard and occupied the interval prior to the hanging in discussing in groups the all-absorbing topic of the executions. The site of the gallows is in the furthest extremity of the yard from the usual place of entrance, and is plainly visible from the convict cell windows, fronting it on three sides. These cells, however, appeared to be unoccupied. The high stone outer wall of the yard is within a few feet of the rear of the scaffold, and a frame structure for the temporary deposit of the bodies of the victims intervening. The scaffolds themselves, which immediately adjoined each other, were rudely but substantially constructed. Each is supplied with two hanging ropes, though upon but one only were these visible, the others being coiled up and concealed in a gum covering thrown over the cross-beams above.

At 10.50 o'clock the creaking of the iron gate at the opposite end of the yard caused all eyes to be turned thither. Two minutes later a mournful procession appeared and wended its way along the pavement towards the scaffold. Two of the condemned were brought, McGeehan and Boyle, accompanied by Sheriff Werner and Deputy Sheriff John Snyder, and attended each by a clergyman. McGeehan with Father Martin Walsh, of Hecksherville, Schuylkill county, and Boyle, with Father Beresford, of Port Carbon, next. The remainder of the cortege consisted of underkeeper of the prison, Moses Innis, and Drs. Sallady and Sayer, of Tremont, prison physicians.

The doomed men, with their attendants, walked quickly, but neither gave the least indication of trepidation or apprehension. The entire cortege mounted the steps of the scaffold nearest in their course, and proceeded to the farthest end of the three, upon which only were visible the suspended nooses. The Sheriff, physicians and underkeeper remained on the platform adjoining with the Deputy Sheriff at the top of the steps on the other side, the doomed murderers in the centre, with the officiating priests, made up the mournful picture.

Upon taking their places the Catholic service which had begun when the men left their cells, was resumed by the clergymen, Boyle and McGeehan giving the responses in firm and audible tones. The demeanor of Boyle at this time and until the drop fell, was one of entire self-possession; the degree of nerve displayed by both men, particularly Boyle was extraordinary, and, at times, his manner seemed to indicate a feeling of utter indifference to the surroundings. His composure was evidently real and not assumed, and, as the religious services proceeded, he occasionally inhaled the perfume of a beautiful red rose, which he held in his hand and applied to his nostrils.

McGeehan's bearing was that of a sincere, contrite penitent. He appeared to realize his awful situation, and repeatedly looked appealingly to Heaven, as if relying upon the Divine Power. Both men kissed the priests and shook hands with the Sheriff. Boyle responded to a remark of his attending priest with "I ain't a bit sorry."

McGeehan in response to an intimation that he was at liberty to say anything he desired, at once addressed the audience assembled. His remarks were literally as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have nothing at all to say to ye about my guilt or innocence, nor about them that left me in here, or them that done anything else to me. I only ask forgiveness of the whole world, if I have done a wrong to them, and that Almighty God may forgive all Christians and all them that he ever created in this world, for the sake of forgiving my sins."

Here the speech was ended, its concluding portion having been delivered in somewhat tremulous, though firm and vigorous tones.

Boyle now addressed the crowd without symptoms of emotion: He said: "I have nothing to say, gentlemen, only pretty much in the same way; nothing as regards guilt or innocence. I forgive those that put me here. I forgive them from my heart, and I hope they will forgive me. I forgive all this world."

McGeehan, with a supplicating look heavenward, here supplemented his remarks by fervently exclaiming "I have done all that is in my power to save my soul; anything at all I could do I have done, and I trust in God. If there is any sin in my soul I have not cleared off. God will make me suffer for it here now. I offer up this death that I have to die to God, for the sake of Him to forgive me my sins. I have nothing more to say."

With the conclusion of the speeches an awkward pause ensued, the officials not knowing whether to proceed immediately. The last good-byes, however, were soon said, and the process of pinioning the arms and legs of the men commenced. Stout leather straps soon encircled the bodies of both men. Both in the meantime, calmly surveying the preparations and McGeehan occasionally murmuring a prayer and gazing intently into the blue ethereal above him, evidently with his mind no longer on earthly things. As the noose was being adjusted around his neck, he exclaimed, "Christ have mercy on me—Lord, have mercy on me!"

Both nooses were then tightened; the crucifix, which had been held by the the priest close to McGeehan's face was withdrawn, his eyes, meanwhile, following it in supplication and all on the scaffold retired. At eleven the fatal drop fell, and in a short time Boyle and McGeehan passed into eternity.

At twenty-eight minutes after eleven o'clock the bodies were taken down by the undertakers, Gresang and Karracher, and removal to the shedding in the rear, as their temporary receptacle. The execution in all its details was apparently conducted systematically, without a loud word being spoken by the crowd in the yard.

At six minutes after twelve o'clock the sheriff, his deputy, the prison keeper and prison physicians, with two more of the condemned, appeared at the iron gateway and soon reappeared at the gallows. The men brought out to die were James Roarity and James Carroll. The first was attended by Rev. M. J. Gately, of Pottsville, while Father Beresford appeared as the spiritual comforter of Carroll.

Each of the men carried, in a position immediately before his breast, a large black cross, with a white worked body of the Saviour. Both seemed perfectly composed and prepared to die. No trembling was visible and like their immediate predecessors on the gallows, the appearance of neither gave much indication of any severe confinement. As the mortuary service was said by the priests, the men, standing upon the fatal trap door, gazed fixedly at the crucifix, Roarity occasionally heaving a deep sign or glancing at the windows of the cells near one end of the gallows where the juries of the sheriff had been stationed. Bidding the sheriff good-bye, Roarity added "May God bless you." Immediately prior to the pinioning of the men both obtained a whispered permission to make any remarks they desired.

Roarity was the first to take advantage of the privilege, and making a step forward, with a voice clear and resolute, he delivered some remarks. His language and words showed something of the strain upon his faculties caused by his terrible position. His remarks, though perfectly audible, were disconnected; his evident purpose was, if possible, to save the lives of Duffy, Doole and McGeehan, the latter of whom is already stiff and cold in death.

He said: "Well, gentlemen, I want to talk a few words; it is only a few words. I stand to-day before the public; I must say the truth for them; I don't know whether they are gone, whether they are to come after me, or not; Thomas Duffy has been convicted for giving me ten dollars for the shooting of a man; I never saw him in Tamaqua until I saw his name in the paper; Thomas Duffy—I hope I am going to meet my Lord, and Thomas Duffy is a man that, I won't say that, for fear I might be lying, that I never seen him the third time before I seen him in Pottsville jail; and what I can say for him is this: I never heard him talking about Benjamin F. Yost, nor about the shooting affair, nor anything concerning the thing at all; and another thing I may say for McGeehan and Boyle, I may say I never asked him to come and shoot Benjamin F. Yost nor any other man; if they are to come after me, let them say so; I am satisfied, and I hope forgiveness from the world, from everybody; I hope they will forgive me; I hope all will forgive me; that is all I have to say."

At this point the crowd looked to Carroll, who was quietly awaiting his fate, without betraying any special emotion either of contrition or despair. In appearance he was the most intelligent and dignified among the half dozen murderers. Apparently conscious of the hollowness of professions upon the gallows, and appreciating his terrible death-hour, Carroll merely uttered with calmness, "I have nothing to say, gentlemen, only I am innocent of the crime I am charged with." Here Roarity broke in again with the remark, "Well, that is what I forgot; excuse me gentlemen, that is another word I forgot—that I was going to die an innocent man. I forgot to put that in (here the doomed man's voice grew tremulous), but I hope it is good for me; and as to them that prosecuted me and brought me to this place. I forgive them from the bottom of my heart. I hope God will forgive them and forgive me, too."

Carroll made no attempt to prolong the remarks, apparently interrupted by his associate, but improved the opportunity, when seizing the proffered hand of the Sherifff in a last farewell, to whisper in his ear a few hurried parting words. Carroll was the only one of the victims of the day who did not bear in his hand or upon his person a flower of some color. The lappel of MGeehan's coat was decorated with two full-grown roses, one red and one white. Bolye held a rose in his hand, while Duffy, one of the last couple to be hung, carried a little white flower, attached to the coat lappel.

When the pinioning of the limbs of the doomed men was in progress, Roarity recognizing one of his counsel in the crowd, shouted, "Mr. Lavelle, I leave you my blessing and leave it to all my employers." "God bless you, Jim," responded the lawyer.

The priests now exhorted the men to turn their thoughts to God. The nooses were tightened upon their throats, the white caps adjusted, shutting out from their gaze, forever, the beautiful blue sky and all things human. To the last neither gave the least sign of trepidation, and, in the language of the prison, were game to the last.

After hanging nineteen minutes, and life being extinct, the bodies were taken down and temporarily deposited in the wooden receptable behind the gallows.

At twelve minutes after one o'clock the members of the solemn funeral cortege, being ing the same in each instance, except as to the clergymen, made their third appearance in the jail-yard, this time bringing with them Thomas Munley and Thomas Duffy. The officiating priests were Fathers Depman and McGovern.

Duffy's turn had evidently been purposely deferred as long as possible, in consequence of a rumored possible reprieve. He appeared to realize, however, that his time on earth was short. The ghastly pallor of his face and nervous manner contrasted strongly with the nonchalant air and easy deportment of the man Munley at his side. The latter, like those who had gone before him, met his fate with that apparent indifference which characterized his late associates in crime.

The same preliminaries as in the other cases were begun and concluded. Neither of the men indicated any disposition to make a speech, and the drop fell at twenty-one minutes after one o'clock. After hanging fifteen minutes, the physicians in attendance declared the bodies to be lifeless, and five minutes later they were taken down and placed with the other four.

An examination by the physicians present showed that all the victims with the exception of Munley, whose neck was dislocated died of strangulation. The bodies of McGeehan, Boyle and Duffy will be delivered to their friends at the late residences of the deceased. The remains of the other three will be buried at the expense of the county.

We append brief sketches of the men who were executed at Mauch Chunk and at Pottsville.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

who, in consequence of possessing more intelligence than most of his fellow criminals, may be considered the most guilty of the lot, was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1869. He worked in the mines for about 18 months and, then kept a drinking saloon at Tamaqua, and afterward at Summit Hill. He was a man of magnificent physique, tall, slender, with dark brown hair and moustache, and heavy eyebrows. From the first he denied his guilt, and declared that the evidence upon which he was convicted was false. He leaves a widow and two children. Campbell had great influence with the Mollies at Summit Hill, indeed throughout both Carbon and Schuylkill counties.

EDWARD KELLY

was born in this country, but his parents were Irish. He was quite boyish in appearance, and the youngest and smallest of the criminals. His forehead was narrow and retreating; nose long and slender, eyes blue, with heavy lashes, and his hair dark and long. His appearance was haggard, and showed the effects of his imprisonment. Only a week after his arrest his father was killed by a mass of rock and slate falling upon him. His mother survives him in a state of grief almost bordering on insanity. He was 22 years old.

MICHAEL J. DOYLE

born at Mount Laffee, near Pottsville, was 27 years old on the 21st of last February. He was tall, well built and pleasant in appearance. His parents also were Irish, hair and moustache reddish brown, and blue eyes. His temper was variable, sometimes agreeable, at others sulky and quarrelsome. He had some education, possessed a taste for drawing, and was secretary of the Mollie Maguire Lodge to which he belonged.

JOHN DONAHUE,

alias "Yellow Jack," called so from his complexion, was an old and influential leader among the Mollies. Although he was hung for the murder of Morgan Jones, he was also one of the murderers of G. K. Smith, another Mollie victim years before. He was about 36 years old, medium height, of sullen and morose disposition—hair and moustache black, complexion dark and sallow, blue eyes, large mouth, protruding cheek bones, and heavy lower jaw. He is supposed to have been guilty of many other crimes.

JAMES ROARITY

was born in Ireland, but came to this country eight years ago. He was about thirty-one years of age. He was short in stature, but of a robust build and weighed 150 pounds. His hair was black, small dark eyes. He denied being a member of the Mollies, although he was Body-Master of the Lodge at Coaldale, but said he held an office in the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He leaves a widow and three children.

HUGH McGEEHAN,

a stalwart, powerful fellow, nearly six feet in height, was born in Ireland, but came this country before he was of age, and was only 26 years old. He was a man of low, brutal instincts and dissolute habits. He formerly worked in the mines, but was discharged in consequence of his bad conduct. After this he opened a tavern at Summit Hill, which was a general resort for persons of his kind. He killed Yost, and was instrumental in having Jones murdered. He leaves a widow to whom he was married only three weeks before his arrest. During his imprisonment he was indifferent, rough, brutal, and sometimes full of bravado.

THOMAS DUFFY

was a stout, thickset Irishman, 29 years old. He came to America when quite young and always lived at Tamaqua. He had a dark complexion, somewhat of the Italian cast, high forehead, black hair and moustache, and dark brown eyes. When arrested he was employed at the Buckville colliery, near Tamaqua, as an engineer and at the time at his post in the engine room. He was long connected with the Mollies, but, like most of the others, pretended a total ignorance of that respectable order of destructionists. He was never married.

JAMES CARROLL

was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, of Irish parents, was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and four children. He was an active member and manager of the Mollie Maguires and formerly Secretary of the Tamaqua Division. He was a man of medium height, muscular and strong and had high cheek bones and a bull neck.

JAMES BOYLE

was a surly young Irishman, with a strongly marked brogue, nervous and restless in his actions. His eyes were small and sunken, hair and moustache coarse and black, cheeks sunken and complexion sallow. He leaves a widow and two children. He was very uncommunicative, but thought he had poor justice done him, and evinced a strong desire to live, declaring that "anything is better than death."

THOMAS MUNLEY

was born at Tallaughn, parish of Kilcommon, county of Mayo, Ireland, and was 32 years old. He was five feet six inches high, of a stout build, low forehead, brown hair, small blue eyes, with a mean, sly, cunning, and decidedly bad expression of countenance. He had a bad opinion of Courts, and declared that "whether a man was guilty or no he would be made out guilty anyhow." He denied any knowledge of the Mollie Maguire organization, but acknowledged being connected with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE MURDERED VICTIMS

for whose deaths the above ten men were convicted and hung were John P. Jones, Morgan Powell, Benjamin F. Yost and Thos. Sanger.

Mr. Jones was a mining boss at Lansford, Carbon county. He was murdered on the morning of Sept. 3, 1875, because they had been directed by the Mount Laffee body master to avenge the discharge of Hugh McGehan and Thomas Mulhall from the mine where Mr. Jones was boss. McGehan was the one who demanded the murder.

Morgan Powell, Donahoe's victim, was superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Navigation Company. His death was decreed at a large meeting of the Mollie Maguires of Summit Hill in October 1871. His murder was effected on Dec. 2, 1871. John Donahue, alias "Yellow Jack," Charles Mulhern, John Malloy, and Pat. McCanna were arrested. Mulhern squealed. According to him, Thos. P. Fisher paid $30 for the job and Yellow Jack fired the fatal shot. The others were accessories before the fact.

THOMAS SANGER,

for whose murder Thomas Munley was hanged, was a mining boss at Raven's Run, two miles north of Girardsville. He was an Englishman by birth, 35 years old, and was killed on September 1, 1875. His companion, William Uren, who endeavored to prevent the crime was killed at the same time.

BENJAMIN F. YOST

was a police officer in Tamaqua and was shot on the night of July 5th, 1875, whilst in the act of extinguishing a street lamp, by McGehan. This was done at the request of Duffy, whom Yost had arrested for disorderly conduct.

At the Wilkes Barre jail, although a large crowd was present, none were admitted except deputies, the jury and reporters, about fifty people in all. At 9:30 Sheriff Kirkendall, with his deputies, arrived. They at once proceeded to the room where Lanahan had been brought from his cell, and in the presence of the Catholic priests read the death warrant to him. The prisoner sat with the crucifix in his hand and did not show the slightest tremor. The sheriff then left the priests and Lanahan together until 10:16, when the prisoner was manacled and the procession, headed by Revs. O'Haran Donahue and Nagle, the prisoner followed by the sheriff started for the gallows. Lanahan carried the crucifix, looking steadily upon it and walking firmly. The man died with scarcely a struggle.

The Galaxy.

In the July number, just published, the first place is given to Titus Munson Coan, whose study on the theory of culture suggested by Matthew Arnold is worthy of all praise. A delightful essay upon Charlotte Bronte follows, evidently the work of a loving hand; and then comes a remarkable essay on Mme. George Sand, half critical, half biographical, and altogether admirable, as is nearly every thing from the prolific pen of Henry James, Jr.

In a curious article, entitled "The Embroidery of History," Mr. George E. Pond dashes to the ground some of our favorite idols in history and literature, showing that many famous events, and most of the brilliant epigrams and oft-quoted sayings of great men, are mere fabrications, constructed by accident, or by gradual development, or plagiarisms of long standing.

Mr. C. P. Metcalfe contributes a very short article upon the present financial depression.

Mr. C. B. Lewis (M. Quad) gives the result of a practical study in the subject of dreams he once made by trying experiments on the patients in a hospital. It is a curious and extremely entertaining collection of facts, from which the reader may draw his own conclusions.

Richard Grant White contributes a very readable English sketch entitled "The Heart of England."

In the department of fiction we find the magazine uncommonly strong this month. Nora Perry writes a midsummer love tale called "Our Ice Man," Mrs. Richardson an exciting and mysterious story about a monkey; and there is an exquisite sketch of life on the Hudson, a pastoral in the form of a story from the pen of the late J. M. Winchell, formerly on the staff of the New York *Times*.

There are but two poems this month and both are good, Miss Emma Lazarus and Miss Mary Ainge De Vere being the poets. The departments of Science, Literature and current gossip are well filled and enteratining as usual.

Ex-State Auditor Johnson of Louisiana has been sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and imprisonment in the Parish Prison for ten days for refusing to produce certain books called for and to answer certain questions as to their contents propounded by the Grand Jury. Johnson says some of the missing documents were destroyed and others taken away when they were expecting an attack by the White League in January last. In a petition to the Court Johnson says he could not answer the questions for fear of criminating himself.

C. F. Warden has been appointed chief clerk of the Auditor General's office *vice* W. C. Waddell. Mr. Warden has been a clerk in the office for some time past and his promotion will give general satisfaction.

The Cross and the Crescent.

The American people are distant, yet most deeply interested spectators of the desperate struggle now in progress, between the Muscovite and the Turk. The vast array of forces on either side, the character of the combatants, the relentless, obstinate courage of the Russian, the fanatic valor of the Turk, the complication of interests which seem destined to involve all Europe in the strife, and the effect which such a war is likely to have upon the agricultural and industrial pursuits of this country, are points which give to this contest a deep and absorbing interest.

And yet it is a fact that the mass of the Americans are almost wholly without any definite knowledge of the regions most directly and primarily concerned in this war. To most readers of our newspapers, the news from the seat of war is in a large degree unintelligible, from lack of information as to those people and countries. Moreover, the demand for this information has developed the fact that there is not extant any book giving what is wanted, in reliable and popular form.

We are glad therefore, to receive from the well-known publishing firm of Hubbard Bros., advance sheets of a forthcoming volume, entitled "*The Cross and the Crescent; or Russia and Turkey and the Countries Adjacent.*" It is from the pen of the well-known historian, Dr. L. B. Brockett, and gives a full and complete description of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, the Danube, the Euphrates and the Tigris; including their Extent, Physical and Political Geography; their History, with all its Varied and Thrilling Incidents; the Religion, Customs, Habits, Manners, and Character of each Nationality,; their Military, Naval and Financial Resources; the Causes and Influences which led to this and former Wars, and a full and Clear Explanation of the Complications which are driving the Nations of Western Europe into participation in it; the Massacres in Bulgaria; the Oppression and Cruelty which have goaded other Provinces and Tributary States into Insurrection, and the Despotic Sway of the Russian Government all depicted with great Vividness and Force. It also contains Biographical Sketches of all the Prominent Actors in the War now in progress, Monarchs, Rulers, Statesmen, and Generals, with Portraits of many of them.

Aside from its relation to passing events, this is a most valuable and richly interesting volume. The brilliant, bloody, and eventful history of these nations, the character of their governments, the peculiarities of the the people, their religious beliefs, their social customs, habits and manner of life, present a subject full of novelty and instruction, and treated by so able and brilliant an author as Dr. Brockett, would at any time attract wide attention; but coming as it does in response to an urgent demand for just the information here given, it will everywhere meet with an eager reception, and prove to be the most important publication of the year.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77–1y jl

Marriages.

MUSGRAVE—JOHNSTON.—At Buckhorn on the 2d inst., by N. P. Moore, J. P., Mr. M. F. Musgrave of Danville to Sarah E. Johnston of the same place.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	1.25
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.65	"
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65	"
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$2 90	"
" Bituminous "	$4 50	"

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company will issue Excursion Tickets between all points in its territory, good from July 2d to July 7th, 1877, with no sales after July 4th, at 33 per cent. reduction from full fare. Tickets for sale at the Agencies.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Ticket Agt. Phila.

June 29-1w

THE CROSS & THE CRESCENT

A volume of thrilling interest by the eminent historian L. P. BROCKETT; describing the Russians and Turks; Social, Political, and Religious History and Condition; their home-life, varied customs, and peculiarities, the causes of the war, the issues at stake—Christian against Mohammedan—the mighty interests of other nations involved; Biographies of the Rulers, Statesmen and Generals; all RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. The book Millions Need Now. Wanted instantly 3,000 agents on very liberal terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia. June 29, '77-4w

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month

—A NEW, CLEAR AND CONCISE—

Universal History

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.

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CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
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Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M.
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.25 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The principal stores and places of business in Bloomsburg, will be closed on the 4th of July.

E. R. Ikeler Esq., is building a handsome residence on his Market street lot between Third and Fourth streets.

There will be a festival at Zion's Church in Fishingcreek township on the evening of July 4th. All are invited.

They go a fishing—M. P. Lutz and Prothonotary Zarr. This will probably end the sport for this season—none left, you know.

Frank A. Beamish was sentenced by Judge Harding at Wilkes Barre, on Friday, to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for forgery.

Babies cry because they suffer; and the most reliable remedy for the relief of their discomfort is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

The strawberry season now nearly passed was the best for many years. The berries were of more than ordinary size and were of excellent quality.

The firm of Waterman & Beaver of Danville has been dissolved. Mr. Beaver will hereafter conduct the business of the immense iron works.

The hickory pole erected by the Democrats last year, in front of the Court House, was taken down last Friday, and the pavement relaid.

Mr. Robert Buckingham, grandson of Judge McReynolds of Bloomsburg, has entered his name as a student at law in the office of Charles G. Barkley Esq.

There will be a festival and picnic, on the 4th of July, in McIntyre grove, near E. M. Tewksbury's. The Kernstown Band will be present and speakers will deliver addresses.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the Lutheran and Reformed Church in Main township, Columbia county, (known by the name of Fisher's Church) will take place on Sunday July 15 1877.

At the sale of the property of John S. Sterner, last Saturday, the Market Street lot adjoining Williams Neal's, brought $5,600, the Third Street lot, corner of Jefferson Street, $1,200 and adjoining lot $300.

The word "whisky" is a corruption of the two ancient Gaelic words *uisge*, meaning water, and *boy*, yellow, *uisge-boy* yellow water. Think of that when you take a drink and you will feel like a Crusader after all.

Don't take any $5 bills on the Merchants National Bank, of New Bedford, without close scrutiny, as there is a dangerous counterfeit afloat. If convenient to a bank take it there and let an expert pass judgment.

Our Nation's birthday, will be properly observed by the citizens of Millville and vicinity, by a basket picnic in the grove near that place. Music by the Brass, String and Vocal Bands. A general invitation is extended to all.

An old man named Patrick Golden, aged 80 years, was murdered in his own house at Nicholson, near Scranton, last week. An unknown man entered the house with a double barreled gun and fired two shots. The murderer escaped.

We are glad to see Mr. Joseph Keefer, the post-office clerk on the street again. He has been seriously sick for several weeks, but has so far recovered as to be able to leave his house though not yet well enough to attend to business.

St. John's Reformed Sabbath School Association of Milton will have a basket picnic at Rupert on the coming 4th of July. All Sabbath School children, parents, friends and the people generally are cordially invited to accompany the excursion.

A few days ago a horse fell wrong end foremost into a lime kiln near Middleburg, and singular to say the animal was taken out at the bottom opening and was not much hurt.—*Sunbury Democrat*

Yes? And what is the right end of a horse to have foremost when falling into a lime kiln?

George Fister, teller of the Mahanoy City Bank, was bitten by a pet dog about seven months ago. On Thursday of last week he was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia and the physicians pronounce it an undoubted case of that dreadful disease. Mr. Fister died on Sunday.

The multiplication of poison germs in diseases of the blood is exceedingly rapid and if unchecked vitiates all the blood of the body. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture by its peculiar influence kills these germs, and purifying the blood, removes all possible chance of disease establishing itself.

The Rescue Hook & Ladder Company have received their new caps. They are blue cloth, like navy caps, with straight leather forepiece, and on the front is a silver wreath with figure 2 in center and "Rescue" underneath. They were furnished by Mr. D. Lowenberg, the popular dealer in furnishing goods.

Cherries have made their appearance in market and will soon be followed by raspberries and early blackberries. There is a probability of an abundant supply of both these delicious fruits. With a plentiful supply of fresh fruit there will be good health as there is no better preventive of disease.

Certain gentlemen engaged in the Geological Survey of the State were in town last week taking levels. They went up Fishingcreek as far as the Knob Mountain. They propose to take the levels at all the railroad stations and canal locks as far as Avondale, from which place to Scranton the work has already been done by the railroad company.

This month of June has been a most enjoyable one, unusually so is fact, as we are apt in this latitude to experience extremely warm weather in June. There have been but few hot days, the nights have been cool and pleasant, the showers have been not infrequent and the moonlight has been glorious. June 1877 deserves a white mark on the calendar of time.

Perhaps there is to be an observance of the Anniversary of American Independence, at Bloomsburg, and if so we should be pleased to know where, how and by whom. There has never been so little preparation for the "gelorious" Fourth. What is the reason?
"Is civilization a failure
Or is the Caucasian played out?"

We call attention to the advertisement of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., relative to Excursion Tickets on the coming Fourth.

Elias Furman caught in the Iron Company's dam, last Monday, two pike, one of which measured 24 inches in length, the other 19 inches. Benton has the floor.

REMEMBER that the four bridge lettings advertised take place on Monday next. Times are hard, and the bridges are not absolutely necessary at present. And the county, while reported as being out of debt, cannot pay its honest obligations, and is in the market as a borrower. *Somebody is making something!*

Mr. Charles Krug, the contractor to repair the Exchange Hotel, has completed his contract, and in many respects the building is in better condition than it was previous to the late fire. He, and his employees, deserve credit for their energy and fidelity, and the purchaser of the building will find it in first class condition.

A correspondent writes us that, last Sunday, a gentleman of Upper Lime Ridge put a few spoonfuls of coal oil in a hen's nest in his barn and then set fire to it to destroy the vermin. He effectually destroyed the vermin and the barn too. This is a new way, which will probably not be patented. The fire occurred in mid day, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

On Saturday afternoon last as Mrs. L. B. Rupert and her daughter were driving down the hill on the Light Street road, going towards Light Street, the bolt which fastened the pole fell out and the pole dropping to the ground caused the buggy to upset. Both ladies were thrown out and quite badly bruised, Mrs. Rupert the more seriously but, fortunately, not dangerously.

As we predicted early in the Spring, the peach crop of Delaware will be unusually large this year. It is said that not one half of the fruit in its natural condition will find its way to market. The greater portion will be canned after undergoing the new process of steaming.

When the report was started that all and singular of the buds had been utterly ruined by frost, we were convinced that the crop would be immense.

THE L. & B. ROAD.—Twenty one years ago, on the 24th of June, which happened on Tuesday, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, which now forms a branch of the great D. L. & W. highway, was first opened. The event was the occasion of a great demonstration, which will doubtless be still fresh in the memory of many residents of the valley. An oration suitable to such a stroke of enterprise was delivered by the late Horace Greeley in the Kingston Seminary.—Scranton *Republican*.

The Bloomsburg Columbian is doing red-hot work in the interests of the tax payers.—"Wilkes Barre Leader."

If our cotemporary of Luzerne were put in possession of all the bottom facts in connection with the Columbian's care for the tax-payers of Columbia county, probable he would conclude that individual interests, rather than the interests of the public, caused this "red hot" zeal.—*Danville Intelligencer*.

What are the facts, Brock. anyway.—*Leader*.

Simple enough. The *Intelligencer* lies, that's all.

The following decisions of the Supreme Court were rendered on Monday, in cases from this and Montour counties.

Schechterly vs. Londer, Columbia county. Judgment affirmed.

Columbia Ins. Co. vs. Frame, Montour county. Judgment affirmed.

Peoples' Fire Ins. Co. vs. Krebs, Montour county. Judgment affirmed.

Foresman vs. Lewisburg Building Association. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded.

He put on a pretty white necktie the other morning; it was of snowy purity and he looked just lovely, so innocent and so handsome. But we don't think he will do it again. The boys made too much of him; they called to see him and complimented him, and made him treat to cigars and showed so much friendly interest that he was driven to remark that "this buying a twelve cent tie and then treating to a dollar's worth of cigars has got to be stopped." And perhaps he is not to be blamed—but he did look so nice, it's almost a pity.

We last week published a statement concerning the horse of the late Joseph P. Conner, which we understand has been pronounced incorrect by Mr. Conner's son. The article was printed with the best intentions and we believed the report to have come from a reliable and trustworthy source. Our only desire was to give a credible explanation of the singular circumstances connected with Mr. Conner's death, and we had, of course, no thought one way or another about the horse. If the facts are not as stated we regret their publication.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Parties contemplating a summer excursion trip to the seashore or any of the popular summer resorts, are requested to call on the undersigned. Summer excursion route books, giving full information as to routes and prices, can be had on application at the ticket office. Also tickets to all points west and south west can be obtained at very low rates. Tickets sold over each one of the popular routes of the Penna. R. R. and Erie Railway.

W. B. POUST,
Agent D. L. & W. R. R.

June 29—3w.

ZAHNER-LECKLER.—In New Castle, Del. on Thursday, June 21st, by Rev. C. S. Spencer, assisted by Rev. H. C. Sweatzel of Chambersburg Pa. Rev. L. Zahner to Miss Mary Allen Leckler.

Rev. Mr. Zahner, who is Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, returned home with his bride on the evening of the wedding day and once more the Rectory has a mistress. Mr. Zahner's friends are many and warm, and congratulations not a few have been tendered him on his good fortune. We desire to add our name to the long list of those who wish the bride and groom length of days and happiness therein.

Last Saturday the members of Co. D. S. N. G. of Berwick, attended by the Band of that borough, and accompanied by their sweethearts and wives came down the canal on a flat and disembarked at McKelvy's woods, where they held a picnic. The Co. was in uniform and carried their arms. Lt. Col. A. D. Seeley A. D. C. was with them and had a permit from Gen. Osborne authorizing the Co. to leave their head quarters with equipments and visit Bloomsburg. A beautiful piece of field ordnance, cast at the well known cannon foundry at Berwick, and bearing the date of 1776, was in possession of the company. Lovely gun.

PERSONAL.

James B. Neal and William Clark graduate at Yale College this year.

Edward B. Clark, Guy Jacoby and Cortez Robbins are home from school spending the summer vacation.

Rev. L. Zahner delivered an interesting lecture at the Normal School on Tuesday evening last.

Charles Unangst and wife of New York are visiting their friends in Bloomsburg.

The following persons are in the graduating class at the Normal School. Mary S. Finch, Lizzie Hower, Lillie Hepler, Sue McCarty, Mary Penman, Maggie Richards, Nora Robbins, Belle Suydam, Dora Wallace, J. S. Grimes, Albert Schloyer.

Scientific Course, J. C. Kisner.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

On Tuesday evening last the first public exercises of the week were begun in Normal Hall with a lecture by the Rev. L. Zahner, under the auspices of the Calliepian Literary Society. The subject was "Germany," and a goodly audience was highly entertained. On Wednesday afternoon the school exercises began at 2 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. McCron. Prof. Hoffman then favored the large audience with some excellent instrumental music, and Carl Griswold and Fred C. Morris engaged in a contest in crayon drawing on the blackboard resulting in a report from Rev. L. Zahner, L. Bernard and Prof. Miller, the committee, in favor of Carl Griswold. Then followed a contest in recitation on "Bones of the Human Body," between two sections of the Model School, won by 2d division; and a contest in spelling between the ladies and gentlemen of the Preparatory class, Normal School, won by the latter, the ladies missing 8 words and the gentlemen 5 out of a hundred pronounced. The contest in elocution between the Senior and Junior classes was very interesting. The former led off with Poe's "Bells" recited very creditably, and the latter followed with "The Great Bell Roland" by Theodore Tilton, also very well done. Judge Elwell, Rev. S. Mitchel and Rev. Mr. Wirt, the committee on the contest, decided in favor of the Juniors.

The performance by the Gymnastic class was exceedingly well executed and resulted in the award of diplomas to all the members of the class, by the committee appointed to report on them.

A contest between two sections of the B class, model school, was a drawn game, the committee not being able to decide.

In the absence of the principal, Dr. Griswold, Judge Elwell presented the gymnastic class with their diplomas, and made a few appropriate remarks, congratulating them upon their success in this department, and urging them on to renewed efforts for equal success in all their undertakings.

Dr. Griswold being unable to attend the exercises by reason of his continued illness, Prof. Burrows directed proceedings.

At half past four o'clock the class of 1877 met on the campus and went through the following

PROGRAMME.

Roll call and Sentiments.
Class Song.

Oration,	A. Schloyer.
Class History,	Nora Robbins.
Poem,	S. M. Finch.
Class Statistics,	Sue McCarty.
Song by Class.	
Prophecy,	R. Lizzie Hower.
Deposit in Stone,	Pres. J. S. Grimes.
Breaking Wreath,	Sec'y. Mary Penman

All of which were well done.

On Thursday at ten o'clock a. m. the commencement exercises proper took place but too late for a report this week. Full proceedings will be given in next issue of the COLUMBIAN.

The Susquehanna Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met on Thursday evening, June 21st, and listened to a sermon from the President, Rev. W. H. Gottwald of Milton, Friday was devoted to routine business: the reports of the President and Treasurer were read and the officers of last year were re-elected, viz: President, Rev. W. H. Gottwald; Secretary, Rev. M. L. Heister; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Engel. In the evening a very able sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. H. Ziegler on "The elements of Ministerial power."

A new feature of this Synod was the public examination of candidates for ordination, which was conducted by Rev. Dr. McCron and others on the subjects of Christianity and Church History. On Saturday there was a business session. On Sunday afternoon the Synodical celebration of the Lord's Supper took place. In the evening the solemn rite of ordination was administered to nine young men.

This Synod consists of about thirty ministers, mostly young men, apparently good for many years of intelligent and efficient service in their calling. There are about fifty five congregations within the limits of the district, which extends from Selinsgrove up the West Branch to Jersey Shore and up the North Branch to Espy and south to Shamokin and Hazleton.

An attempt was made one night last week, by some unknown burglar to enter the house of W. H. Jacoby on Centre Street. Mrs. Jacoby was, fortunately, awakened by the noise made in trying to open a window, and lighted the gas, which frightened the intruder into flight. An investigation in the morning showed that the would be thief had nearly succeeded in gaining an entrance, as a nail which alone held the window had been broken off. Several matches which had been lighted were found under the window. Could this burglar have been aware that the Register and Recorder lived in that house? Or, worse yet, could he have known that he was an ex-editor? Of course all ex-editors are wealthy—the newspaper business as every one knows being an absolute gold mine—but editors have to work hard for their money and it is the most base and rascally of offences to rob them. Mr. Jacoby's loss on this occasion was principally in sleep—but he thinks he can make it up. Our sympathies are with him in his trouble.

Mr. Hayes has issued a circular which forbids all federal officers to take part "in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns." And there will hereafter be no assessments for political purposes—perhaps. This will simplify matters in the Republican party of this county by eliminating Mr. Postmaster Beckley as a possible candidate for Chairman of the County Committee or Treasurer of the funds thereof. Of course he could not hold either of these positions without doing political work for the party, and if he accepts either he will in obedience to the requirements of the circular resign the postmastership of course. It will prove a great relief to Mr. Beckley as he will not be annoyed hereafter by political wire pulling in payment of his office. Beckley ought to be warm, enthusiastic in fact, in advocacy of Civil Service Reform and Mr Hayes. Perhaps he is.

In the records of court proceedings of Northumberland Co., occurs a judgment which at the present time shocks our ideas of justice. The offence was stealing a cow. The minutes are of August session of 1784. We give the judgment as we found it recorded. It is as follows: "Indictment for Felony.

Republica
—— —— Judgment that the said —— —— receive thirty-nine lashes, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow, to stand in the Pillory one hour, to have his ears cut off and nailed to the post, to return the property stolen or the value thereof, remain in prison three months, pay a fine of thirty pounds to the Honorable the President of the state for the support of the General Government and stand committed until the Fine, Fees and Co' are paid. JUDGE——."

The friends of Frank Beamish held an indignation meeting at Scranton, last Saturday evening, and protested in vigorous language against the incarceration of that gentleman for four years in the penitentiary. Martin Farrell, who recently confessed that he committed the offence for which Beamish was sentenced, was one of the speakers and said, after disclaiming friendship for Beamish, "I and constable McNamara were the guilty parties. Frank Beamish is an innocent man, so help me God." If he speaks the truth there would seem to be no particular reason why he should not be sent to the penitentiary on his own confession. We understand that the Board of Pardons will be petitioned to release Beamish.

Mr. Clark Callender, of Cambra, writes us that he is Postmaster at that place, but not the author of the letter recently published in the COLUMBIAN signed "P. M. Cambra." We know nothing about the matter, but if the author of that letter was not authorized to write it, Mr. Callender would do well to take better care of his office, and see that acts are not committed that he will subsequently have to disavow.

A MELANCHOLY SCENE IN COURT.

The regular business of the court was interrupted this morning for a few moments in order that a gentlemen, well known in this community, might be sentenced. District Attorney Rice arose amidst profound silence and addressed the court as follows: "If it please the court, it becomes now my painful duty to move for sentence, in the case of E. P. Kisner, convicted of a very serious offence, to wit: that of castigating an editor. With reference to the character of the prisoner I have this to say: that he was a classmate of mine in college for four years, and I never, during that time, knew him to be guilty of an offence like this. I am informed that he has a very large family, consisting of father, mother, brothers and sisters. I believe he has no children that he knows of; but he says he is willing to have if that will lighten his sentence. He is a poor man and I feel like asking the mercy of the Court in his behalf. I think a sentence as lenient as the circumstances of the case will permit, will encourage him greatly to reform."

After Mr. Rice concluded, Starley Woodward, Esq., arose and spoke as follows:

If your Honor please, when I first entered into this case I supposed we had a good defence. I was under the impression that castigating an editor was not considered an offence in this court. Upon looking up the authorities however, I find no such exception. I cannot account for this except by supposing it to be like the case of the parricide, where, under the old law, there was no mention made of the crime because no one was supposed capable of committing it; or else, perhaps, it is because there were no newspapers in those days.

There is another thing I wish to caution your Honor about, and do so with great misgivings; it is this: that although the prisoner's appearance is strongly against him, yet I assure your Honor that he is not addicted to the flowing bowl. On that point, your Honor, I would like to swear a witness—upon reflection, however, I believe I will not do that; the accused is afraid such testimony would weary the Court. He desires that I shall make it pleasant for the Court. As I before remarked, although his appearance is violently against him, he is not a bibulous man; he gets his complexion entirely from Harvey's Lake.

The prisoner sat in the criminal dock in the farthest corner.

Judge Harding—E. P. Kisner, stand up. We have a sorrowful duty to perform in your case. Have you any family?

Mr. Kisner—Yes, your honor, I have a father and mother upon whom I am dependent for support.

Judge Harding—Well, your case is a sad one. We do not learn that you have any children. It is unfortunate that you have not a few, that they, too, might help to support you; you seem well fitted by nature to endure a great deal of support, and if your florid complexion is not due to the flowing bowl but entirely to the reflection of Harvey's Lake, then you certainly must take it out in "*support*." The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of five dollars to the commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution, and that you stand committed until this sentence be complied with. You will have to go into the hands of the Sheriff.

The prisoner then went out to find the Sheriff and, finding him, proceeded to *liquordate* the fine.—*Wilkes Barre Record*.

STOVE WOOD FOR SALE.

Ent Brothers, at Light Street, will deliver in Bloomsburg, Espy or Orangeville, Slabs sawed into 14 inch lengths for $1.50, $2.00 or $3.00 a load. June 22-3w.

Spots upon the sun do not visibly diminish its brilliancy, but spots, pimples or blotches upon the face, neck or arms seriously detract from female beauty. They may, however, be completely removed by the daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot, Crittenton's 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. June.

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkels Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Ten different colors of Grass Cloth at Marr's.

Go to Moyer Bros. and get Naldire's Tablet for washing dogs, a medical soap specially prepared for dogs and utterly destructive of fleas. Give it a trial.

For Reaper repairs go to Harman & Hasserts.
June 8 4w.

Clark & Wolf's store is filled with goods enough to make anybody happy, and they wish to sell them at living rates. Call and see them.

Cheapest Dress Goods in town at Marr's.

The Musical College at Freeburg, Pa., commences its Summer session of six weeks July 31st. Send for circular.

F. C. MOYER,
June 22-2w* Director.

Persons desiring Cologne or Bay Rum can get the same put up in handsome bottles, with glass labels and stoppers, of different sizes. Call at Moyer Bros.

FOUND—On Saturday, the 23d inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Valuable Shawl, on the road between Bloomsburg and Lime Ridge. The owner can have it by paying the COLUMBIAN for this notice, showing the proprietors' receipt and describing the property. Call on Dr. Wilson at H. D. Knorr's at Lime Ridge.

NOW READ THIS.—Nearly 3,000 tons coal sold last season. Now is the time to fill your coal houses with the chestnut Avondale Red Ash Coal. And we challenge the county to produce any coal that will give better satisfaction. Coal delivered to any part of town in small or large quantities, and guaranteed full weight. 2,000 pounds in every case; and we also notify all that we are the only authorszed agent for the sale of Avondale coal in this place.

W. B. POUST,
Agt. for D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
June 29, '77-tf

That desirable article for toilet use, Maize Flour Soap at Moyer Bros.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.
June 22, '77-tf

Marr wants new and old Potatoes.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.
Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.
Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

Families can be supplied at very reasonable rates with the Best Toilet Soaps by taking half a dozen cakes, at Moyer Bros.

LOST!

On Sunday morning, June 24th, in Centre township, on the road from the residence of Thomas Kocher to the Lutheran church, a pocket book containing $31.25 in money, a note of $976 in favor of Thomas Kocher, signed by James Kocher, dated October 5, 1873, also a note of $20 in favor of same, signed Edward Henry, dated April 8th, 1870, and also a note of $5 in favor of same, signed James Boyle, dated September 5, 1875, also store orders on Jackson & Woodin of about $3. All persons are hereby notified not to pay the above notes and orders, as they are my property. A reward of five dollars will be paid to the finder on return of the pocket book and contents to

THOMAS KOCHER,
June 29, '77-3w Witmires P. O.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

NEW GOODS
just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Black and Fish Oils at Marr's.

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hat go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Machine Needles and Oil at Marr's.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Reaper at Harman & Hassert's.
June 8 4w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a pernament cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:
No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

STATEMENT
OF
BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1877.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector.		DR.
To am't of duplicate for 1876-7		$10,041 58
" " balance on duplicate 1875-6		1,819 68
		$11,861 26
	CR.	
By am't of exonerations	191 36	
" " paid treasurer as per receipts	10,090 28	
" 2 per cent. commission on $9,861 62	197 23	
" balance due district	1,382 39	
	$11,861 26	

W. B. KOONS, Treasurer,		DR.
To am't from former treasurer.		8 74
" am't from J. R. Evans, purchase money		325 00
" am't of State appropriation.		895 16
" am't from M. C. Woodward, collector		10,090 28
		$11,319 18
	CR.	
By am't of orders and coupons cashed	10,533 63	
" 2 per cent commission on $10,533 63	210 67	
Balance due district	574 88	
	$11,319 18	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT,		DR
To am't of tax for building purposes		$2,510 39
" am't rec'd from J. R. Evans, sale of old Academy		325 00
" am't received of collector due on last settlement		752 09
" am't from former treasurer.		2 19
		$3,589 67
	CR.	
By exonerations	47 84	
" am't paid on bonds and int.	1,361 00	
" collector's commission	49 30	
" treasurer's commission	52 67	
" balance pd. Rollins & Holmes for steam heater 3d st. school	1,050 00	
" alterations, painting, &c	378 68	
Balance due district	658 18	
	$3,589 67	

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.		DR.
To am't tax levied for school purposes		$7,531 19
" am't State appropriation		895 16
" am't from former treasurer		6 55
" am't received from former collector last settlement		1,076 33
		$9,509 23
	CR.	
By am't paid 17 teachers	$6,320 00	
" " paid 2 janitors	496 00	
" " cleaning houses and repairs	164 20	
" " advertising annual statement	70 00	
" " pd. Montour school dis.	47 83	
" " " Mt. Pleasant "	2 00	
" " paid for ink	9 00	
" " Secretary's salary	150 00	
" " paid treasurer's com'n	158 00	
" " paid collector's "	147 93	
" " paid for school journal	7 00	
" " pd. auditors, auditing school acc'ts for 3 years	9 00	
" " paid for coal	240 42	
" " of exonerations	143 52	
" " for insurance	168 75	
" " paid for sundries	70 49	
Balance due district	1,299 09	
	$9,509 23	

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, JUNE 1st, 1877.

Bond issued to Jacob Schuyler for lot due Aug. 1st, 1877	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 3. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1, 1875	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 5. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1st, 1875	550 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	27 50	577 50
No. 7. Bond issued to John S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 8. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 9. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	41 20	1,041 20
No. 10. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	300 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	12 36	312 36
No. 11. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 2, 1876	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	17 33	517 33
No. 12. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 2d, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	34 67	1,034 67
No. 15. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 15, 1876	170 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	24 03	194 03
No. 16. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 16, 1876	175 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	2 60	177 60
No. 17. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9th, 1877	400 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	7 40	407 40
No. 18. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	250 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 45	254 45
No. 20. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 21. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 24. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	2 50	502 50
No. 25. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1878	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	2 50	502 50
No. 26. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater, due Nov. 1, 1878	375 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 88	376 88
No. 27. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 28. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 30. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 31. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 32. Bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 33. Bond issued to L. Creasy, due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 34. Bond issued to L. Creasy due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 35. Bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 36. Bond issued to David Stroup due April 1, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 37. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due April 1, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 38. Bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 16	501 16
No. 39. Bond issued to trustees of Concord Lodge I. O. O. F. due May 16, 1880	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 16	501 16
	$10,988 68	10,988 68

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Collector	1,382 39	
" " " Treasurer	574 88	
Due by J. R. Evans, June 1, 1871	813 88	2,771 15
Total Indebtedness of the District		8,217 53

S. KNORR, President.
Attest: J. K. EDGAR, Secretary.

We the undersigned Auditors, having examined the above account and statement, find the same to be correct.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
H. C. HARTMAN,
C. M. VANDERSLICE, } Auditors.
June 7, 1877. June 15'77-4w

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF TREASURER OF
SCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT,
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
HENRY C. KELCHNER, Treasurer,

DR.

June 5, 1876, To balance due township	$386 64
June 4, 1877, To amount received from G. M. Baker, interest	4 79
June 4, 1877, To State appropriation	358 80
" " To amount received from S. Kressler, collector	1,850 31
	$2,600 54
June 4, 1877, To balance due School District	505 23

CR.

June 4, 1877.

By am't paid teacher's salary, Afton School	250 00
" " " for coal and hauling "	18 90
" " " for stove "	13 00
" " " for repairs "	18 38
" " " teachers' salary Espy School	500 00
" " " Jos. Miller, repairs and coal Espy School	48 25
" " " E. B. Pursel, repairs and coal Espy school	24 61
" " " A. Snyder for paint "	17 08
" " " Jos. Miller, repairs "	11 40
" " " E. B. Pursel repairs "	49 90
" " " teachers' salary Light Street School	500 00
" " " J. Terwilliger, repairs for Light Street School	11 90
" " " Kelchner & Son, coal Light Street School	20 34
" " " R. S. Ent, repairs stove Light Street School	6 55
" " " teachers' salary Cross Roads School	175 00
" " " J. Kressler, coal and repairs Cross Roads School	77 98
" " " J. Kressler, repairs Cross Roads School	27 87
" " " for school journals	7 00
" " " for duplicate	5 5
" " " for publishing report 1876	9 00
" " " Secretary's salary	35 00
" " " for collection State appropriation	90
" " " Samuel Kressler, collector	90 79
" exonerations allowed collector	34 50
" Treasurer's commission on $1,928 26 at 2 per cent	38 56
" am't for auditors' fees	3 00
" balance	505 23
	$2,600 54

We, the Auditors of Scott township have this day examined the above account and find it correct.

W. A. BARTON,
E. D. HAGENBUCH,
SAM'L. A. WORMAN, } Auditors.
June 15, '77-4w

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the schools of Conyngham district, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, six male and four female teachers. An examination will be held at Centralia in New School House on Tuesday, July 17, 1877.

By order of the Board,
Attest: JNO. MONROE,
June 22, 77, 3w Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MONTGOMERY COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Montgomery Cole, late of Sugarloaf township, Col. Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Dean Cole, of the same township, administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

J. DEAN COLE,
Coles Creek, June 22, '77-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REBECCA SMITH, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Smith, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer, of Madison township Columbia county. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
June 22, '77-6w* Administrator, Jerseytown, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We will be at our office on Monday, July 2d, 1877, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. to let the building of four County Bridges in Columbia county; one over Hemlock Creek near Red Mill, one over Little Fishingcreek near Beagle's mill, one over Big Fishingcreek in Fishingcreek township near John Zaner's and one in Mifflin township, near what was formerly Yohe's mill. The two last named are to be rebuilt. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office on and after June 25, 1877.

SILAS W. McHENRY, }
JOHN HERNER, } Commissioners of
JOSEPH E. SANDS, } Columbia co.
Attest:—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, June 22, 1877-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARBER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, de bonis non, cum testamento annexo on the estate of William Barber, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Conrad Kreamer, of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
May 25, '77-6w* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Esther Barber, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Conrad Kreamer of Madison twp., Columbia co., Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

CONRAD KREAMER,
May 25, '72-6w.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB CLEWELL, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Clewell, late of Catawissa twp, Columbia Co, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators of same township, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

CHRISTIAN CLEWELL,
CHARLES CLEWELL,
May 25, '77-6w* Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county.

The undersigned was appointed Auditor in the matter of the exceptions to the final confirmation of the account of John Anderson Administrator of Mary Thornton, deceased. In compliance with his appointment he will attend to the duties of the same at the public house of W. K. Weidensaul in Centralia the 17th day of July 1877 at 10 o'clock a.m.

J. H. JAMES,
June 15, '77-4w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of John Swisher, late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. Brockway of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
June 2, '77.-6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. FOWLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Funk & Waller in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, Aug. 7. 77, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
June 2, '77-4w. Auditor.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth C., intermarried with Peter Eckrote, Henry Yohe, Lydia Ann, intermarried with Henry Fedder, Jacob Yohe, Lavina, intermarried with Joseph Fedder, Jane, intermarried with Charles Conyngham, Ellen, intermarried with Milton Masteller, the heirs of Lydia Yohe, deceased, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before our Orphans' Court to be held the first Monday of September next at Bloomsburg, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Lydia Yohe deceased, at the valuation put upon it by the inquest or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell President Judge of our Court at Bloomsburg the eighteenth day of May, A. D., 1877.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Clerk O. C.
June 15, '77-6w M. W. NUSS, Deputy.

NOTICE.

On June 5th, 1877, I bought at a Constable's Sale of the property of D. W. Vandine of Madison township, the following articles: Two mules, three shoats, one cow, one calf, one spring wagon, one truck wagon, one set of harness, one set of double harness, two plows, one harrow, one grain cradle, one fanning mill, one sled, one log sled, 4½ acres of wheat and rye in the ground, 3 acres of oats, 2 acres of corn, 4 acres of rye on the upper farm and 4 acres of corn, one corner cupboard, one cooking stove, pipe and cooking utensils, one table, one bedstead, one bureau, one desk, one clock, one sink, one barrel of cider, one log chain, a lot of queensware, a lot of knives and forks, one iron kettle, one churn, one wash tub, one lot of carpeting. I have left the above property in the possession of the said D. W. Vandine during my pleasure, of which the public will take notice.

CONRAD KREAMER.
June 22, '77-3w*

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Statement of the Supervisors for the year ending April 9, 1877.

C. L. MOORE.		DR.
Am't regular duplicate		$373 93
Am't special duplicate		373 93
Received of County Commissioners		135 32
Received order to balance		19 76
Total,		$902 94
CR.		
By work on roads	$614 05	
" tax returned	7 50	
" Commissions and exonerations	4 00	
" official services	72 00	
" attending settlement	1 50	
" percentage	7 30	
" work under G. Steadman	114 56	
" receipts and orders redeemed	82 03	
		$902 94

SAMUEL S. HESS,		DR.
Am't of regular duplicate		$396 61
Am't of special duplicate		396 61
Total,		$793 22
CR.		
By work on roads	$614 67	
" orders redeemed	32 35	
" exonerations	5 34	
" official services	54 76	
		$707 12
Balance due township,		$86 10

LIABILITIES.

Orders 1875-6 not redeemed	$514 82
Orders issued April 9, 1877	85 15
Total,	$599 97

RESOURCES.

Balance due from Samuel S. Hess	86 10
Indebtedness of township,	$513 87

Statement of Sugarloaf School District for the year ending June 9, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

From Collectors	$570 43
" State appropriation	161 00
" unseated land tax	90 96
Total,	$822 39

EXPENDITURES.

For teaching and other expenses	$822 39
Due from treasurer and collectors	$1,191 41
Old orders paid	464 41
Indebtedness of District,	$727 00

We, the undersigned Auditors of Sugarloaf township, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

ELIJAH PETERMAN,
JAMES SHULTZ,
HENRY C. HESS, } Auditors.
June 22, '77-4w

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at one o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1877,

All that certain lot situate in Bloomsburg, known as the Exchange Hotel property, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Witman's Alley, at the junction of the same with Second street, thence along said Second street eastwardly to the alley between the Exchange Hotel and Exchange Block, thence along said alley southwardly one hundred feet, thence along an alley northeastwardly eighty feet, thence southwardly in a line parallel with Centre street one hundred and fourteen feet six inches to Pine Alley, thence along Pine Alley southwestwardly one hundred and sixty-eight feet four inches to Witman's Alley, thence along said alley northwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a four story Brick Hotel, brick barn, ice house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of W. B. Koons.

ALSO,

All that lot or piece of land in Beaver township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of John Hinderliter, on the south by land of Franklin Shuman and on the west by land of John Shearman, containing twenty-three acres be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Hinderliter and George Hosler terre tenant.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Pine, County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north, south and west by land of Philip Shoemaker, and on the east by land of Philip Shoemaker and James Masters, containing seventy-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, a barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Shoemaker.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Wilson Eves, on the east by land of Israel Bogart, on the south by land of William Robbins and on the west by land of the M. E. Church, containing five acres more or less, on which are erected three frame dwelling houses, a store house, blacksmith shop, saddler shop and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

A piece or parcel of land situate in Pine township county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of Cornelius McCarron, east by a public road, south by land of Eves' estate and Jacob Long and on the west by land of Joseph Purcell, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One undivided half of the following tract of land as No. 3, situate in Pine township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of John Whitmoyer and others, on the east by land of Thomas Benfield and others, on the south by land of James Shultz and others and on the west by land of Solomon Dirk and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres more or less, whereon are erected a saw mill and a frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Leggott.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenhaiser, on the east by Mowry & Schweppenheiser, on the west by lands of Joseph Gearhart, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings, the said real estate consisting of ninety-five acres more or less.

ALSO,

One other piece or tract of land bounded as follows: On the north by land of Isaac Snyder, east by land of Henry Creasy, south by land of Jacob Nungesser, and west by land of Lawrence Waters and others, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out buildings, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres more or less, situate in the town ship of Mifflin aforesaid.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Aten.

ALSO,

A certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north by land of Michael Casey, east by Church, south by Rock street and west by lot of W. J. Buckalew and N. U. Funk, being one lot on Welsh Hill, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Wanich, Jr.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, Columbia county, adjoining Samuel Hawk on the north, Alvin Vandermark, estate of John Linden and estate of W. A. J. Brittain on the east, William Klinetob and Martha Edwards on the south and on the west by Uriah Vanpelt containing eighty acres more or less on which are erected a two-story frame house and bank barn.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Gideon Hosler and John Vanpelt.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
June 8, '77-ts Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Vend Ex., to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877,

The following real estate situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Hidlay, on the west by lands of J. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of E. Alkman and Margaret Alkman, on the east by lands of J. Hagenbuch.

It contains seventy-six acres more or less whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

The above premises will be sold subject to the mortgage of George Hidlay to William Hidlay, Administrator of Abraham Hidlay, dated April 9th 1852, recorded April 9th, 1852 in Mortgage Book 3 p. 766, and discharged of all other liens.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Levi A. Hidlay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
June 22, 77-ts Sheriff.

A Still Further Reduction in the

PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY

THESE COLORS ARE GROUND IN PURE LINSEED OIL
MONTOUR SLATE PAINT WORKS
TRADE MARK
FREE FROM ACID & ALKALIES

If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent

in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,
IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,
PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.
Best Paint Brushes,
COACH VARNISH,
HOUSE VARNISH,
Furniture Varnish,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
sept. '76.-1y.

PAPER BAGS
FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS
Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. E. IVINS, No. 1303 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 8, '76-6m J W.

Agricultural.

Turning Cows to Pasture.

There is a great difference among dairymen in regard to the time when cows should be turned to grass. Many contend that all kinds of stock should be kept off pasture grounds during the spring until there is a good growth of grass. In other words, the herbage must have obtained such a start that the cattle will not be able to eat it down short during the season, and thus they believe a supply is more fully insured.

Another plan practiced by many, is to let stock have the full run of pastures as soon as the snow is off the ground, allowing it to pick on the old grass and eat off the early vegetation as soon as it springs up. The chief reason urged for this latter course is, that the change from hay to grass in feeding should be as gradual as possible, in order that the stock may be kept in good health; that, if cows in spring are turned suddenly from dry food upon luxuriant pasturage, the change is very liable to produce serious troubles—excessive scouring—bloating and other disorders that impair health, often for a considerable length of time, and even if they do not tend to the total loss of the animal, they cause the loss of her milk for shorter or longer periods.

Now, a middle course between the two plans named, we think, is to be preferred, and will give the best results. In the first place, it may be remarked, pasture lands will be injured in productiveness by allowing stock to roam over the fields early in spring before the ground is settled, and while it is soft and easily trodden up. The "poaching of the land" by the frequent tread of cattle destroys the grass in places while the surface is rendered uneven or filled with holes made by the feet of cattle. Again, when the frost is coming out of the ground it is often rendered so loose in texture that the roots of the grasses are easily pulled out, and cows feeding on the old herbage not unfrequently injure the turf, by pulling up grass by the roots. It will be advisable then not to turn stock upon pastures until the ground is fully settled and is not in condition to be injured by the feet of cattle. Nothing is gained by allowing pastures to get a tall growth of grass before turning stock upon them, because they tramp the herbage down in places, and by neglecting to feed other portions down, it soon becomes hard and woody and will not be eaten.

Grass is sweetest and gives the best results in mik when it is eaten off at regular intervals, and is not allowed to get a large growth. In this way the product is greater while the exhaustion to the soil is less than it is where tufts of grass are allowed to mature and go to seed. Cows ought not to be turned at once from hay to pasture, since a sudden change of this kind will be apt to affect their health. A better way is to give them the run of pastures for an hour or two at first, and so allow them gradually, from day to day, to become accustomed to the change of food, and should be fed from time to time with hay after they have been turned to pasture altogether. Cows will frequently eat greedily of hay when they have been out to pasture for a considerable length of time, and rations of hay will often be found useful in correcting a tendency to looseness of the bowels or scouring.

Some dairymen are in the habit of giving salt to animals at certain intervals of time, but the better way is to keep it constantly before them or within their reach, so they can take it daily or at will. Nature regulates the quantity of salt needed much better than it can be done by portioning it out at intervals, and if the animal always has it within reach there is no danger of over-feeding and the milk will show less variation in character. An important point to be observed in the management of milch stock is to keep them in a healthy, thrifty condition, and if cows on turning to grass are inclined to lose flesh and run down weak and thin, they should be fed rations of ground grain, and thus kept up to the maximum in health and strength.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Study Your Soil.

Every one has no doubt observed the very diverse character and frequent changes that occur every few rods in the nature of the soil. With almost every variation in the attitude of surface we find a change in the texture and the constituent elements of the soils. These differences may be seen in the character of the soil on nearly every farm, and indeed of almost every field of the country except perhaps some of the level prairie farms of the West. Both reason and experience teach us that all soils are not adapted alike to all crops. Certain crops will succeed better on a particular kind of soil, while other crops will do better on a different kind of soil. In planning for a crop it is therefore important that these different adaptations should be studied and kept in view. But is this usually done? Do not the most of the farmers ignore this difference and act as if all soils were alike or all crops made precisely the same demands upon the soil? But as these diversities in both crops and soils exist, successful farming depends largely on an intelligent adaptation of these different conditions. The farmer should know his soil both as to its constituent elements and to its productive capacity, but especially in regard to the last. It is not to be supposed that every farmer can be an agricultural chemist, but every one can and should be a close observer of all phenomena of nature in connection with the production of the crops of his farm. He may observe and note the results of each season's operations that in a few years at the most he can determine the productive capacity of each field of his farm under certain conditions of temperature and moisture. This should be the constant study of the tiller of the soil to learn the capacities of his soil, so that he may avoid the expenditures of seed and labor in trying to cultivate a crop on soil to which it is not adapted, which can only result in loss, while an intelligent adaptation of soils and crops suited to each other would produce a good profit.

The successful farmer is he who provides conveniences for the care of his property and the performance of his work; he counts time as an important item in the yearly calculation, and care of all his various effects as a factor in the annual returns. When he puts the horse in the stable there is a place for the harness, where it will be safe from weather or any other damage; his wagons and tools are provided with coverings to preserve them; about his premises will be found a little shop or room where he keeps saws, hammers, vices, augers and the various tools that are needed to mend and put in order the different machines he uses. These simple articles prevent days and weeks of delay, besides adding to the length of the time implements will last. It pays to have conveniences, and also get what you do buy of good quality.

A Connecticut farmer, who saw the yellow birds picking wheat from the standing heads shot one of the supposed offenders. He found in its stomach only three grains of wheat, and, by actual count, 350 weevil.

Humorous.

"Hand made pants for sale." But we didn't know handmaids wore-do they?

A young lady from up country has applied for the position of solferino in one of our city choirs.

"The kurds," says an Asiatic despatch, "are threatening the khan." The milk khan, probably.

Why does the good wife of the reformed drunkard rejoice? Because the husband doesn't liquor any more.

The Cincinnatti School Board didn't decide to "repair and erect a new building," though one of the members proposed it.

The *N. Y. Herald* has discovered that a man never believes in allopathy so strongly as just after having eaten green gooseberry pie.

It is reported that the Illinois tornado carried a small boy over the top of a church steeple. That's about as steeple lie as we have seen.

The New York *Sun* speaks of an *old lady* who died, "aged $70." Can this be? Perhaps the *Sun* means that she weighed £70.

A recent entry of foreign fruits into Boston required a permit seven feet in length. All owing to the number of dates and figgers, probably.

A California Chinaman can pick more strawberries in three hours than a white man can in a day. He doesn't stop to talk politics.

"J. R. Grosse, grocer, groceries," is the positive, comparative and supelrative style of a Brighton storekeeper's sign.

Some men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, wrote back: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito."

The instinct of animals is striking at times. It is wonderful how the instinct of a shedding cat invariably leads her to brush fondly up against the leg of your best trousers.

Italian brigands now wear standing collars, diamond pins and alligator boots. It has always been suspected there was money in it, if well followed.

The humblest can do something toward making the local paper interesting. If you cannot be a defaulting bank-clerk, you can at least step on an orange-peel and sprain your ear.

The Toledo *Blade* asks "How to do up shirts?" "Well, if you have not got more than two, you can do one up in a brown paper pocket parcel when you travel.

General Washington used to say that he would rather at any time be struck by a cannon ball than hit by an egg. There would not, he said, be so much of him left, but he thought it would be more valuable.

Multum in Parvo: Iowa tramp to lady of the house: "Please, missus, won't you give me something to drink? I'm so hungry I don't know where I'll stay to night."

The sewing machine agent, since the patent run out, has to talk just as much and just as fast, and tell just as many lies for twenty-eight dollars as he used to tell for one hundred and twenty-three dollars.

A goat got tangled among the legs of a necktie peddler, in canal village, Saturday, and for a time it seemed as though the wrongs of an outraged community were about to be avenged; but the peddler escaped alive.

We want our name written in a book of gold as one who loves his fellow men, but fruit tree agents and men with new kinds of glue must steer clear of us just the same as if we were a whole cage of Bengal tigers with the hydrophobia.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Send us, from every town and county in America, poems; sad, sweet, dreamy poems on "Summer." Write only on one side of the paper, please. We want the other side of the sheet to write editorials on.

"Will you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of a country editor. "I make bold to ask it because I know the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."

A lady, taking a man good-naturedly to task for not assenting to some of her plans, he haughtily said: "I study my own mind, madam, my own mind, I'd have you to know." "Indeed!" she responded. "Why, I didn't know that you were familiar with the use of the microscope."

An enterprising resident of New Orleans has patented an apparatus for switching boys off car steps. The urchin who steals a ride is seized firmly from behind and is spanked by machinery, after which he is tossed gently in the air. The capacity of the machine is ten boys a minute.

"Oh, heavens, save my wife!" shouted a man whose wife had fallen overboard in the Hudson river, recently. They succeeded in rescuing her; and her husband tenderly embraced her, saying, "My dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocketbook again."

There is a precocious six-year-old boy in Auburn who is wonderful on spelling and definition. The other day his teacher asked him to spell matrimony. "Matrimony," said the youngster, promptly. "Now define it," said the teacher. "Well," replied the boy, "I don't exactly know what it means, but I know my mother's got enough of it."

An elderly gentleman, say of about seventy winters, was taking his noon cup of coffee at Mrs. Harrington's a few days since when a much younger friend suggested that coffee drinking was very injurious. "Is that so?" inquired the veteran; "Well, now, you sit down and tell me all about it, not that I am much interested on my own account, but I should like to tell my father, who is about ninety years of age, and who persists in drinking coffee."

The other day a Burlington boy started to carry home a yellow jacket's nest to tie to the dog's tail to have some fun. He didn't get the nest all the way home, as it became so heavy he couldn't carry it, but he succeeded in coaxing most of the yellow jackets to accompany him the whole distance, and they supplied him with so much amusement that he hasn't once thought of fun or the dog since, and doesn't think he ever will.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS all styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens co. N. Y. June 22, '77-4w d

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. **FARMS** J. F. Mancha Dover, Del. June 22, '77-4w d

Life and Health Without Drugs.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT. Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now Ready for AGENTS. The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 723 Chestnut st., Phila. June 22, '77-4w d

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue Boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.
June 22, '77-4w D

READ THIS!!
A Chance for all to make or Save Money,
AND GET THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.
TEAS, COFFEES, &C.
sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.
The reputation of our house for SELLING STANDARD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior, at the LOWEST WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, when a club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to COLLECT ON DELIVERY. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York wholesale prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, &c. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble etc. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.
Send for price-list and circular.
Stiner's New York and China Tea Co.,
M. H. MOSES & CO., Proprietors,
77, 79, 81 84, and 86 Vesey street, New York
June 22, '77-4w d

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for **Mark Twain's New Scrap Book.** Apply with stamp to John K. Hallowell 139 East Eight st., New Y'rk **CANVASSERS** June 8 '77-4w d

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the **POTATO BUG**, CABBAGE, CURRANT WORMS and other Insects is **OUR PEST POISON.** TRADE MARK.
Unlike PARIS GREEN it dissolves in water, and is sprinkled. Sure death. No danger to plants, or in using. Costs 25 cents an acre. Sample mailed for 30 cents (1-4 lb. box.) Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 3139. 66 Cortlandt St., New York City.

For sale by S. J. Conner, Berwick, Columbia county, Pa. June 8, '77-4w d



THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.
A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

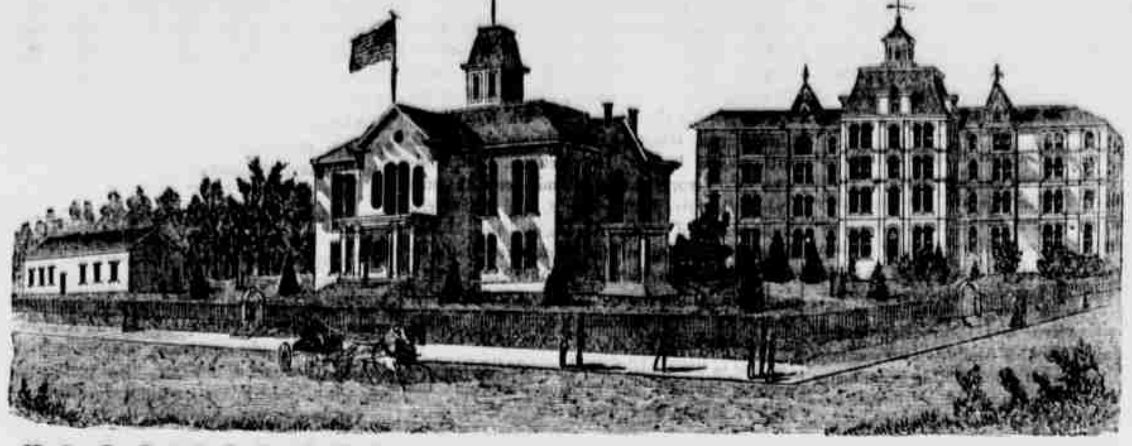
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary. Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
THE LATEST STYLES IN
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 7, '77.-tf.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the
Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.
The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publica[n] rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED, FIGURED AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS SOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.
FACTS FOR AGENTS.
That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.
The Book of the Nineteenth Century.
Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April3-12w

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.
ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 for 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.
HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf



May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15, '75- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.
THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.
This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.
ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.
It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.
It DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.
Physicians speak of it in high terms.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.
N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.
"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y,

ALBRECHT & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.



THE ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.
MESSRS. ALBRECHT & CO. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.
Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.
For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,
ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Jly14, 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.



FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE.
SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Decl, '76-1y

COE, WETHERILL & CO
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-48w k

TO TEACHERS.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District, will meet on the EVENING of JUNE 27, 1877, for the purpose of employing teachers. All persons desiring situations as teachers in the District will please hand to the Secretary a written application before that time.
June 15, '77-2w S. KNORR, President.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..........11.50 a.
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester...... 5,15 "
" Niagara........ 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

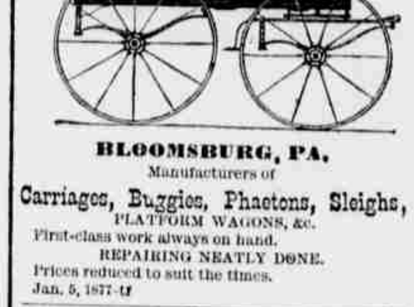
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 35
8 00	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 16	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 45	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 29
7 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 45
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 45	8 15
6 30	2 42	8 30	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 19	8 08	Berwick	11 31	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	6 58
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 16	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 29
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	7 58
5 34	1 53	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 12	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 25	Rupert	12 2	5 08	7 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's Switch	12 10	5 20	8 56
5 03	1 25	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	8 25
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulasky	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 51	6 10	9 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Scranton, Dec. 10, 1875.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Dec1-tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING
in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.
Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
March'76 WM. F. BODINE.